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### Serbs Let **Convoys Pass** \*As UN Weighs Use of Force

Sarajevo Factions Agree To Safe Departure for Women and Children

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — A day before the UN Security Council was to decide whether to authorize military force to protect food and medicine deliveries to Bosnia, gunmen were allowing UN convoys to get through checkpoints with less difficulty.

Also, in another sign that the UN threat of force might already be having an effect, an arrangement was struck Tuesday allowing mothers and children safe passage out of the shell-battered city. Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

shell-battered city.

"Land routes are opening up for us every day now," said Sylvana Foa, a spokeswoman for the Geneva-based UN High Commissioner for Refugees.

. She credited world outrage in reaction to press and television scenes of suffering for having created a "new sensitivity" among the warring ethnic factions.

The agreement on an evacuation of women and children could he a means to ease the pressure as the UN Security Council draws close to a vote on authorizing the use of force to ensure relief supplies. But it also could move Croats and Muslims out of the way and make it easier for the Serbs to attack.

There was no immediate comment from the Muslim-led government of Bosnia-Herzegovi-

Despite the signs of a relative lull, UN officials said 28,000 people were being forced from their homes in the northwestern corner of Bosnia-Herzegovina, one of the war's biggest single acts of "ethnic cleansing."

This is a cuphernism for driving other ethnic groups out of a mixed region. All sides — Croats, Serbs, and Muslims — are reported to have "cleansed" areas, but most of the accusa-

tions have focused on the Serbs. In overnight fighting in and around Sarajevo that lasted into the morning, 18 people were-killed and 172 wounded, officials said.

Serbs surrounding Sarajevo agreed Tuesday to allow mothers and children up to the age of 18 to begin leaving the city. The agreement was signed by a Serbian officer and a representative

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### Central Banks' Rescue Effort Does Little to **Bolster Dollar**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — At least 15 central
banks banded together on Tuesday to push up the ailing dollar, but they managed to give the U.S. currency only a small

Waves of intervention, in which the central banks bought dollars for Deutsche marks, brought the dollar from a low of 1.4625 DM to a high of 1.4790 DM.

But the gain was short-lived. By the close in New York, the dollar had slid back to 1.4659 DM, up from 1.4633 DM at the close on Monday but below the 1.4700 DM level that many traders called the threshold for intervention. threshold for intervention.

"I don't think there's anything that's going to help the dollar," said Steve Major, an analyst at Credit Lyonnais. "Even the prospect of another Gulf war and armed conflict in Yugoslavia haven't helped." "If you've got money to deposit and you

get 8 percent in Switzerland or 10 percent in Germany, why put it into dollars where deposit rates are below 3 percent?" he The army of central banks, which included all countries in the Group of Seven

industrial nations except Japan, clearly were aiming to bolster the dollar's level against the mark. Estimates of the volume of marks pumped into the market varied widely. Traders said they were impressed by the breadth and coordination of the action, rather than by the volume involved. In Paris, dealers said they suspected that the Bank of France's intervention was not

particularly heavy.

The market is impressed by all the central banks, even from non-G-7 countries, acting together," said Karl Schalke of Morgan Guaranty in Frankfurt, "and for one or two days it will keep the dollar

"But once they stop, the market will again try for the downside," he said.
"In the medium term, the Fed will probably win the battle," said Marcus Douer, a trader at Commercial Bank of New York, referring to the U.S. central bank, which was said to have intervened several times Tuesday. "But I don't think the bearishness of the market has changed."

Dealers said the relatively small boost

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Mr. Rabin, with Mr. Bush, praising a "special relationship" between the U.S. and Israel.

### **Bush to Ask Congress** To Back Israeli Loans

### He Hails Rabin Policy on Settlements

By Ann Devroy

Washington Post Service
KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine — President
George Bush and Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin opened a new chapter in U.S.-Israeli relations Tuesday with an agreement to send a loan guarantee proposal to Congress and pledges of stronger strategic cooperation.

Standing on the lawn of his vacation home, Mr. Bush saluted Mr. Rabin's 'very different in the standard of the s

approach" to the issue of Jewish settlements in the Israeli-occupied territories.

Without endorsing Mr. Rabin's plan to contime allowing settlements that are aimed at ensuring Israel's security and prohibiting "po-fitical" settlements, Mr. Bush said the prime minister's explanation of his policy had satisfied him and the U.S. government.

The refusal of former Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to restrict the settlements, which the United States views as an impediment to the Middle East peace talks, soured the U.S.-Israeli relationship and set off a bitter year of debate. Mr. Bush refused to grant U.S. loan guaran-

tees to help Israel absorb hundreds of thou-sands of Soviet emigrants as long as the Shamir settlement policy remained in effect.

The president and his aides declined to offer details of the new loan guarantee proposal. Mr. Bush said congressional leaders were to be briefed later Tuesday on the proposal, and aides suggested that the legislation would be broad rather than detailed in outlining U.S.-

Israel understandings.

Mr. Rabin said the guarantee, under which Israel would get \$10 billion in loans over five years at cheaper interest rates because the U.S. would guarantee repayment, would be arranged so that costs to the the American taxpayer were minimized. He was apparently referring to an Israeli agreement to pay some of the costs involved, such as a amount to he set aside in

Mr. Bush, in his opening statement at a news conference closing Mr. Rahin's 24-hour visit, said the effort to achieve peace between Israel and its Arab neighbors was entering "a new, more productive phase."

He said Mr. Rabin had persuaded him of his commitment to productive talks when the new tound of Arab-Israeli peace talks opened in Washington on Aug. 24, and he called on Arab nations to show flexibility as well.

The Bush-Rabin talks ended with mutual praise that was often missing under the Shamir era. Mr. Bush described Israel and the United States as "close friends and strategic partners."

and Mr. Rabin lauded the "very special rela-

Mr. Rabin, who said the loan guarantees "mean a lot to me and to Israel," pledged to continue taking Israel in a new direction that would help ensure both peace and his nation's

While Mr. Bush denied that his new cooperative attitude toward Israel had anything to do with American politics, his aides acknowledged their hopes that the new relationship would briag back into the Bush fold some of the Jewish voters unhappy with policies they be-lieve lean 100 much toward the Arab states.

American Jewish groups are to be briefed at the White House on Wednesday on the guarantee proposal, and while the Jewish vote amounts to less than 5 percent of the overall vote, it could be pivotal in battleground states such as Illinois and New Jersey, Republicans got about 30 percent of the Jewish vote in the past two presidential elections.

Reuters reported from Jerusalem:
Palestinians said Tuesday that the United
States would undermine its role as a Middle East peace broker if it granted Israel loan guarantees without a complete freeze on settle-

A Palestiaiaa spokeswoman, Haaan Ashrawi, said in a cautious statement that she would not object to the aid if Mr. Rabin halted all Jewish sertlements in occupied Arab lands.

"If the loan guarantees are given while settle-

ment activities are continuing, then this invali-dates the role of the U.S. as a peace broker," she said after Mr. Bush agreed to support \$10 billion in loan guarantees.

Mrs. Ashrawi, the spokeswoman of the Pal-

estinian delegation to the Middle East peace talks, said leaders in the occupied territories were consulting with the Palestine Liberation Organization and wanted clarifications from "We don't know the details," she said. "We

don't know whether the conditionality applies or whether Rabin has promised to stop all settlement activity. We hope that this is actually what has been agreed upon."

"If settlement activities are stopped, thea there is no problem with that," she added. Palestinians said Mr. Bush's statements indicated that he had struck a deal with Mr. Rabin. "Bush's language suggests that he has received assurances about stopping settlements," said a peace aegotiator, Ghasan Khatib. "Bush on assurances we will sale on assurance we will sale on assurance we will sale on assurance we will sale. our position will rely on assurances we will get directly from Israel or indirectly from the U.S."

### Doubts on Maastricht Grow in France

By Barry James

PARIS - Prospects that the French may vote "non" — or, at best, a limp "out" — in the referendum on the European union treaty are starting to pile up like clouds on the political

horizon here.

The official campaign for the referendum ratifying the Treaty on European Union signed in December in Maastricht starts on Sept. 7; the vote is on Sept. 20. Denmark's referendum against the treaty was seen as a serious - but not insurmountable — setback to European unity. But rejection by France, one of the six founders of the EC, could effectively halt the

Although government officials say they are confident that approving votes will prevail, polls have started to indicate that the result could be much tighter than originally expected.

Paris Match's regular series of polls indicates that support has shrunk from a high of 65

percent in June to 56 percent at the beginning of this month, while opposition has increased from a low of 35 to a high of 44 percent. Officials at the Matignon palace offices of Prime Minister Pierre Bérégovoy say that he will take a short vacation and then throw his

weight into the campaign for a "yes" vote, spearheaded until now by the minister for Eu-

ropean affairs, Elisabeth Guigou. The officials say Mr. Beregovoy is concerned that some voters may he persuaded to put what he describes as partisan interests - exasperation over government economic policies, or dislike of President François Mitterrand, for example - over the so-called wider interests of France and Europe. The nation is in a grouchy

mood, and many political analysts say this groupiness may spill over into a "no" vote.

Teams of Socialist Party campaigners fanned out this week to beaches and resorts to seek support for approval. Some analysts say that linking the Socialists too closely with the pro-Maastricht cause could misfire because the party, widely viewed as corruption-ridden, is so

impopular among the electorate.

Mr. Mitterrand has been keeping a low profile in the campaign, and a current series of posters and newspaper advertisements urging the French to vote "yes" does not mention the party. Nevertheless, many analysts said it would be difficult for the Socialists to hold power if the electorate rejects the treaty.

Proponents of the Maastricht treaty argue that rejection will plunge Europe into disarray

at a time when nationalism is rising in the east. They warn that rejection will end 40 years of progress toward unity, allowing Germany to create a hegemony in the east and the Anglo-Saxons in the West.

To all of this, the chief campaigner for a "no" vote—a former labor minister, Philippe Seguin—poses the simple question, why? If it returned to the principles of the founding Treaty of Rome, he asks, how would Europe become

Tapping a vein of popular discontent, Mr. Seguin, an ultra-Gaulist, warns that France will lose its identity and that its citizens will be ruled by technocrats in Brussels even more remote than their own aloof ministers. Mr. Seguin argues that voting for the treaty will break France; Mrs. Guigou says that voting against it will break Europe. The irony is that both were born in North Africa and have a broad vision of France's place in the world.

Mr. Séguin speaks for a diverse front of far rightists and Communists, as well as the larger part of his own Gaullist RPR, or Rally for the Republic. The RPR has been torn apart over the issue and faces a schism that some observers feel could send many formerly Ganllist voters into the arms of the far-right National Front.

### In U.K., Critics Assail Major As Too Passive

By Craig R. Whitney

New York Times Service

LONDON — Four months after winning the British general election, Prime Minister John Major is under fire from his predecessor, parts of his Conservative Party and the Labor Party for what they call his passivity in the face of growing economic, political, and diplomatic

Mr. Major, who was hand-picked by Margaret Thatcher as her successor two years ago, has been completely upstaged by her over the issue of what to do about the violence in the Balkans. While he counsels diplomacy, Lady Thatcher has been advocating ultimatums and bombing campaigns against the Serbian nationalists attacking large areas of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The government's economic policies in the ongest recession since the 1930s are also under increasing criticism. His Conservative critics blame the lack of any sign of recovery on Mr. Major's fixation on keeping Britain at the heart of the European Community, and the pound

pegged to the mark.
To his domestic critics, Mr. Major has insistof that inflation is the real British economic disease and that the discipline of membership in the European exchange rate mechanism will cure it once and for all. Meanwhile, as layoffs continue and businesses fail, he and his chan-cellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont, can offer only patience. Norman Tebbit, one of Lady Thatcher's

Conservative friends, last week joined Bryan Gould of the opposition Labor Party in calling for Britain to let the pound float free of the mark so that Mr. Lamont can lower British interest rates and stimulate economic recovery, advice supported also by many in the business "In some respects, one must admire the gov-

ernment's resolve in standing up to this barrage." The Sunday Telegraph, a strongly Conservative a ewspaper, said on Sunday. Mr. Major has not replied to Lady Thatcher's

criticism that by showing reluctance to support force in the Balkans, his government is implicitly encouraging aggression. Privately, both his supporters and hers have little good to say about each other now.

She has made little secret that she thinks both President George Bush and Mr. Major should have taken stronger action in the Balkans long ago, first by sending arms to the Croats and now to the Bosnian Muslims.

This idea was rejected over the weekend by Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd as being likely to increase the level of violence.

While diplomats tried over the weekend to work out an agreement on a UN resolution that would tighten the pressure on the Serbs, Mr. Major was at the closing ceremony of the Olympics in Barcelona. He now hegins a previously scheduled vacation in Spain, and will return to Britain in two weeks to open a peace conference on the former Yugoslavia. To this, even some of his friends say it is too little, too late.

Mr. Major holds the rotating six-month pres idency of the European Community, and had hoped to use it to cement Britain's position "at the heart of Europe, building the new Europe," See MAJOR, Page 11

### Bush Calls Adultery Claim a Lie

By Paul F. Horvitz

WASHINGTON - At a nationally televised news conference on Tuesday, President George Bush was asked by a CNN reporter about a New York aewspaper report suggest-ing that he had had an extramantal affair eight years ago while vice president.

Mr. Bush shook with anger as he stood with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of Israel.

"I'm not going to take any sleazy questions like that from C'NN," Mr. Bush responded. "I'm outraged, but a evertheless in this kind of screwy climate we're in, why, I expect it. But I don't like it and I'm not going to respond, other than to say it's a lie."

According to the report in the New York
Post, a former U.S. arms aegotiator and friend of Mr. Bush, Louis G. Fields Jr., had said he arranged for Mr. Bush to spend the night with a woman on the vice presidential

staff at a Geneva villa in 1984. Mr. Fields, who died in 1988, told three men about the arrangement in 1986, the Post said. The account is contained in a new book. "The Power House," by Susan B. Trento.

Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, who earlier this year denied allegations that he had had an affair with a former nightclub singer, said be "felt for" Mr. Bush.

"I don't think it has a place in this campaign," Mr. Clinton said. "I don't approve of t. I didn't like it when it was done to me, and

don't like it when it's done to him." Mary Matalin, deputy Bush-Quayle cam-palgn manager, called the Democrats "a bunch of hypocrates" for accusing the Republicans of negative campaigning. She said the Democrats "have been peddling this trash hook to reputable aewspapers" which, she said, have never used the story because it could not be substantiated.

#### Kiosk

#### Fire Injures 33 in Boston Skyscraper

BOSTON (AP) — A fire broke out on the seventh floor of the 62-story John Hancock beadquarters building Tuesday, injuring 33 worked on the 42d floor of the building, the people and forcing the evacuation of the tallest in New England. People were evacuated to the seventh floor of the building, the people and forcing the evacuation of the tallest in New England. People were evacuated to the seventh floor of the building the tallest in New England. skyscraper. The electrical blaze started in a ed down the stairways, she said. Officials

panel, accused U.S. of a POW cover-up. Page 2. China arges artists to try new political line. Page 2.

Perot, before a Senate

General News

Republicans intensified

attack on Bill Clinton's Page 3.

in Tokyo. wary.

**Business/Finance** European stocks tumbled for the second day in a row, pressured by a drop U.S. retail caraings showed consumers are Page 15.

estimated the number of evacuees at 3,000. Down Down 6.48 0.65% 3,331.10 90,46 The Dollar 1.4633

1.928

127.97

1.9315

127.925

### Agony of a 'Crack Mother'

#### A Pistol Shot Ends 8 Years of Torment

By Lynette Holloway

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Daisy Hutson wept quietly as she gripped a photograph of her daughter, then 2 years old, sitting cross-legged on a bed with the carefree exaberance of a child.

Dressed in her Sunday best, a dainty yellow

cotton dress with ruffles and a big yellow hair ribbon, Renee Hutson couldn't have looked happier.

The mother remembered the color of her

daughter's outfit even though the black-andwhite snapshot had been taken 46 years earlier. This is my baby," she said proudly, cradling the picture framed in gold trim. This is the baby I remember."

But a week ago, the loving mother took a black .22-caliber pistol and shot her daughter to death on a sidewalk in St. Albans, Queens.

Crack had ruined her daughter's life and had finally driven the mother to end it with a gunshot to the chest.

"She begged me to kill her one time, and ! wouldn't do it," Mrs. Husson sighed, recalling her daughter's troubles. "She said, 'Ma, I'm tired and I'm scared to kill myself. I told her I wasn't going to do it. She told me not to let her ever go homeless like the other crack addicts she knew. I told her that I always would have a little bit of money for her."

"I wanted to scare her so that maybe she would go into a drug-treatment program," Mrs. Hutson said, her voice shaking as she stood in he doorway of her mother's apartment on 120th Road, just around the corner from where

See CRACK, Page 11

Police See Mafia Connection in Sicily Slaying A young friar kneeling in prayer Tuesday over the corpse of Sergio Lo Giudice, 43, who was shot and killed while riding on the back of a motorcycle in Catania, Sicily. The police believe his slaying was part of a war between rival Mafia factions. The victim was the brother of Diego Lo Giudice, a former commissioner of industry in Sicily and now a deputy in the legislature.

### Kerry and MIAs: Trying to Defuse an Explosive Controversy

By Barbara Crossette

WASHINGTON — Senator John F. Kerry remembers well the advice he got a year ago when be was considering whether to lead a new investigation into the face of prisoners of war and other Americans who never came home from Vietnam.

Everybody on his staff, he recalled, advised him not

Everybody I knew thought I was crazy. be said. adding: They said it's a no-win tar baby. But Mr. Kerry, 48, a Massachusetts Democrat, a Vietnam veteran and former prosecutor, had a hunch that there might be a dispassionate, credible way to strip this issue of much of its controversy by marshaling two decades of public and secret documents. He dug deep into his own past and knew he could not

walk away. "This is a fascinating unrold story, an incredible story," he said. "This thing has consumed American politics for 20 years."

The junior senator and former licutenant governor from Massachusetts, who began his congressional career to the shadow of the state's more famous son, Edward M. Kennedy, was sometimes criticized by colleagues for being an opportunist with little depth in any major national issue. But recently, he has acquired a reputation for taking on cases other legislators shrank from tackling: He began exposing the Bank of Credit and Commerce International while government officials were playing down the scandal.

Last August, the senator became chairman of the Senate Select Committee on POW-MIA Affairs and began a journey through the labyrinth of fact and fiction on which a powerful grass-roots crusade has been constructed.

He says be does not want to draw any conclusions on any aspect of the issue while his committee is taking testimony and its final report is still months away. But in hearings last week on the most contentious aspect of the missing story — the unsubstantiated but persistent

reports of Americans seen alive in Indochina since the war — Mr. Kerry said the public should exercise critics, some of them on the committee staff, which has

"The sheer number of live-sighting reports — more those of the committee's deputy chairman, Senator than 1,500 since the end of the war — indicates to Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican who some that Americans, perhaps hundreds, must have been left behind," he said.

"However, our failure over 20 years to locate any of those Americans has caused others to conclude that

This is a fascinating untold story, an incredible story. This thing has consumed American politics for 20 years. Senator John F. Kerry

the reports must be false," he added, reflecting the opinion of most officials.

"We are not going to draw conclusions until this process is complete," he said. A day later, he alluded to the possibility that relatives will never believe that no Americans are alive in Indochina as long as the Defense Department officials charged with investigating live-sighting reports cannot go immediately to the sites. Americans are barred entirely from some areas in Vietnam and Laos where people have reported seeing Caucasians.

defense intelligence agents who had been testifying, are caught in the worst Catch-22 craziness in all of

Mr. Kerry is nevertheless convinced that a thorough investigation is necessary "if we are going to move on beyond Vietnam." Other investigations never satisfied those charging cover-ups, like the family members who heckled President George Bush July 24 at their annual convention.

been shaken by squabbles between Kerry aides and Robert C. Smith, a New Hampshire Republican who is also n Vietnam veteran. Several Smith staff members have lost security clearances and jobs on the committee because of leaked documents.

In public hearings and many hours of closed-door testimony, Mr. Kerry says, he has "established the reality of what we knew in 1973," adding that the most difficult part of the job may be over. In that year, American forces were withdrawn from Vietnam, but not all the prisoners came home as expected, despite assurances from the Nixon administration.

"All of us expected a full accounting," be said, "All of us expected to get every one of the prisoners back. None of us ever anticipated that the government might not follow through on the peace accord."

But the Nixon administration was caught between an unpopular war and the mushrooming Watergate crisis, and the public did not want to hear more about

Mr. Kerry's committee has oow forced the declassifying of more than a million documents and has clicited admissions from a range of officials who knew that American prisoners of war were thought to be alive but unaccounted for in Victnam in 1973. Initially, it was believed that 244 prisoners did not

ple have reported seeing Caucasians.

come home. But returning prisoners reported that 111
You guys. he remarked to a panel of senior of those had died, reducing the list to 133. Because many of these were aviators, there is no specific information about where they disappeared or where they may have last been seen alive. Mr. Kerry says he would also like the Defense

Department to take a more realistic look at the long list of 2,266 names of people still unaccounted for in Indochina, at least half of whom are thought to have died but whose bodies could not be found. "You can't walk around as a Vietnam veteran and

Navy officer he commanded patrol boats in the Mekong Delta in the 1960s, and was awarded the Silver Star, Bronze Star, and three Purple Hearts for his distinguished war service.

A few years after his return to the United States in 1969, be joined the anti-war movement and became a spokesman of the Vietnam Veterans of America, a group that was considered radical in its formative years - so much so, Mr. Kerry says, that he finally left the organization. The veterans' group has since become more moderate,

Mr. Kerry says he sees no inconsistency in opposing the war in the 1970s and pressing now for a fuller accounting of what happened to those who are still missing. And he says Americans have been mistaken in portraying the missing issue as a rightist cause. "Everybody in America cares about this," he said.

"We ought to keep faith with people who wear the

uniform. I think that goes beyond politics."

"It was an eye-opener for me, because I came from a privileged background," he said. "I came into contact with an awful lot of vets from Main Street and mioority vets - Native Americans, blacks, Hispanics -who had carried the brunt of the war. I saw the way

they were treated.

"A lot of people see this issue as an extension of their disenfranchisement, of their separation from mainstream power and its ability to affect their lives," he said.

"We can show them that the government can work," he said. "I see this as one of the things that intrigued me: to get concrete results in a way that reconnects us to those legitimate concerns of the people."

### Perot Accuses U.S. Of POW Cover-Up

decades ago.

WASHINGTON - Ross Perot told a Senate committee Tuesday that he believes American prisoners were left behind after the Viet-

There is oo question in my mind we left men behind and think I can prove it." Mr. Perot told the Senate Committee on POW/MIA Affairs in sworn testi-

But he provided little new evidence to substantiate the claims. Instead, he spoke of news reports

and personal experiences. Mr. Perot, a wealthy Texas businessman who recently abandoned an independent candidacy for the presidency, has spent a considerable amount of time and fortune running down information on Americans held captive in South-

At the outset of the hearing Tuesday, Senator Robert C. Smith. a New Hampshire Republican and the committee's deputy chairman, said investigators had learned that the Vietnamese government may have offered to make a deal with the Reagan administration in Janu-

officials who are stating that such an offer was indeed made," Mr. He did not elaborate. Newspapers have reported in recent weeks

that an offer was made, possibly through an ambassador in Canada, to exchange 57 prisoners for \$4 llion in aid. In a deposition, a former White

House national security adviser, ber of unidentified U.S. POWs, al-Richard V. Allen, told Senate io-though we cannot accurately judge vestigators the offer "rang a faint bell." But later he wrote the committee to say that according to his wrote that intelligence reports esti-notes, POW activists alleged to him mated about 350 Americans were that such an offer had been made but that he did not learn of it during his days in the White House.

that a Secret Service agent had overheard the prisoners-for-aid offer and could confirm it. He also ers were left behind after the Vietnam War, and he accused U.S. officials of covering up their existence.

have POWs.
"They told me "We hold no POWs," and I said don't embarrass yourself, I know too much. And they said, Your own government declared them dead. Why should we think your government wants them back?" he testified.

Mr. Perot told the committee that although there had been concern to recent years over fraudulent POW sightings, the government should have been more concerned about "federal employees who have covered up, dissembled and fi-nessed this issue for 20 years." But he said he believed the gov-

ernment should grant immunity to those officials to get the truth. He also said he believed Americans shot down in covert war activity over Laos probably account for most of those left behind after the

Mr. Perot said be believed the reason POWs had not returned bome from Laos was that the United States officially had not been at Already our committee is aware war with Laos even though it was running covert bombing missions. of three separate U.S. government

In support of Mr. Perot's asser-- classified de which Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence S. Eagleburger, then act-ing assistant defense secretary, indicated in March 1973 that the government believed unaccounted-for Americans were being held in Laos.
The Laotians "may bold a num-

how many," Mr. Eagleburger wrote to the secretary of defense. He also wrote that intelligence reports estilisted as missing or captured in Laos but that the Laotians had only acknowledged 10 prisoners.

### WORLD BRIEFS

### have this thing hanging out there," said the senator, a lawyer educated at Yale and Boston University. As a Mubarak in Libya as UN Talks Near

CAIRO (Reuters) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt paid a visit to Libya on Tuesday, four days before the United Nations Security Council is likely to discuss tightening sanctions against Tripoli over Libyans' involvement in the bombing of a Pan Am airliner to 1988.

The official Libyan press agency, JANA, said the country's leader. Colonel Moammar Gadhafi, greeted Mr. Mubarak when he arrived by plane in Tripoli. UN sanctions prohibit flights to and from Libya, but Mr. Mubarak would have been free to use a plane to avoid the 1,400. Mr. Mubarak would have been free to use a plane to avoid the 1,400 kilometer (900-mile) road Journey from the Egyptian border to Tripoli. Egypt has made repeated attempts to mediate the dispute between Libya and the West, telling Tripoli that two Libyan agents indicted in the United States and Britain in connection with the Pan Am bombing must go on trial but suggesting face-saving formulas for handing them over.

No Data on Boipatong, Police Say

VEREENIGING, South Africa (Reuters) — The police said Tuesday that because of an error, their radio messages on the night of a township

massacre to which 43 people were killed had not been recorded. But Major Christo Davidson of the police denied at an inquiry into the process out of partisan politics in an election year.

Mr. Kerry said he was aware of a social divide lurking under the POW-MIA debate, something he learned when he became active to veterans affairs two decades ago. for about 13 bours the day and night of the massacre.

Residents and the African National Congress had accused the police of involvement in the massacre, after which the ANC broke off talks with the government on the country's political future.

#### Gorbachev Says Plot Hurt Country

MOSCOW (Reuters) — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, recalling the conspiracy last August that led to his brief removal as Soviet leader and house arrest, said Tuesday that the lands of the former Soviet Union faced a painful, uncertain future if their fragile Commonwealth of Independent

"What bappened last August is still painfully influencing events in the countries of the former Soviet Union and in Russia itself," Mr. Gorba-

chev told reporters in Moscow. The former president, who lost his office when the Soviet Union was dissolved in December, said the "revolutionary changes" be had set in motion bad been thrown off course by the hard-line coup attempt, which crimbled in three days.

#### Canadians to Revive Talks on Unity

OTTAWA (Reuters) — French-speaking Quebec and the nine English-speaking provinces of Canada have agreed to convene the first formal political negotiations in two years to resolve a long separatist dispute hreatening national unity.

Provincial leaders, emerging from the second daylong meeting behind closed doors in less than a week, said the negotiations on constitutional reforms would begin Aug. 20:

The announcement injected new life ioto the latest bid to accommodicate Outlean Aug.

date Quebec's demands for greater autonomy based on a reform package unveiled on July 7 by the English-speaking provinces. The package, aimed at persuading Quebec to ratify the 1982 constitution, proposes a major shift of federal powers to the provinces over mining, forestry, tourism, housing, culture, recreation and urban affairs.

#### For the Record

The Mall of America, the largest U.S. shopping and entertainment center, opened Tuesday in Bloomington, Minnesota. At 4.2 million square feet (1.2 million square meters), it is billed as the world's second-largest mail, behind the West Edmonton Mall in Alberta, Canada. (AP)

A veteran U.S. foreign service officer, Harry J. Gilmore, has been appointed by President George Bush as ambassador to Armenia. Mr. Gilmore is deputy commandant for international affairs at the U.S. Army

King Hassan II of Morocco named Mohamed Karim Lamrani, 72, as prime minister on Tuesday, officials said. Mr. Lamrani, an economist and businessman, served as prime minister in 1971 and 1984. (Reuters)

#### TRAVEL UPDATE

Air traffic comrollers in Russia said they were prepared to go on strike Saturday for better wages and working conditions. The union represent-ing controllers has threatened to strike several times since the beginning of the year but has backed down when its demands were met. (AFP) 16

Climbers in the French Alps have been warned to take extra care this year. Police officials in the region said mountaineers should contact professional guides and the police before attempting a climb; they should also take stock of the weather, not climb alone and wear a belinet. The warnings were prompted by the deaths of 19 mountaineers in July, which officials attributed to unstable weather coupled with inexperience. (AP)

in Croatia forced their suspension, the Swiss airline said Tuesday. (AP) Delta Air Lines. Northwest and America West said they planned to double, to \$50, their fees for rewriting nonrefundable tickets. The higher fee, which the carriers said was necessary to cover costs, is scheduled to take effect Sept. 1. On that date, Delta and Northwest plan to raise fares 5 percent across the board. But both increases are likely to take effect only f American and United go along. Those two airlines said that they were

still studying the proposals.

(NYT)

The Queen Elizabeth 2 was placed in dry dock Tuesday for an assessment of damage from the liner's collision with an unknown obstacle Friday off the Massachusetts coast, and a board of inquiry prepared to take testimony from the captain and pilot.

Following the price-shashing of U.S. competitors, Air France will lower fall and winter fares from the United States by 25 to 35 percent. (AP)

### The Weather



North America

The western states will have a prolonged heat wave leter this week in contrast, the Midwest, including Detroit and Chicago, will be coole than usual with scattered rains. Beston to Washington O.C., will be cool with some samehine.

EUTOPE
Windswept rains will tash
London Thursday, then Friday will be more tranqufi.
Showais will also swesp
Into Coperhager: and Hamburg Thursday into Fnday.
Paris will have a couple of
showers Thursday, then Friday and Saturdsy will be
parify sartry.

Europe

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Today

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1968 11-53 in 1968 12-53 r
1968 11-53 in 1968 12-53 r
1969 12-53 Fifteen of those killed died at the crash site, and one died later of The official said it was still impossible to establish the identities of those killed because fire at the site had hurned some bodies be-Several of those hurt have seri-The Japanese had rented the Mi-8 helicopter for sightseeing at the Juyongguan section of the wall about 75 kilometers (47 miles) northwest of the center of the capi-The helicopter developed problems and crashed about three kilo-The tourists were all from a con-

Space Agency complex here, carrying a French-American satellite to gather data on the Earth's oceans,

# An unmanned Ariane rocket has been launched from the European



### For Chinese Artists, a New Political Line

BELITNG - The senior Communist official in charge of arts and culture io China has urged artists to strike out in new directions, promising that any work "that is not against the constitution" will be

Li Ruihuan, a standing committee member on the Communist Party Politburo, said China's artists and authors should no longer be required to twist their work to serve Beijing's political ends, the official People's Daily said on Tuesday.

"It is impossible to instill in every work of literature and art the function of political education,"

troupe in Inner Mongolia.

try should not be banned."

Mr. Li was quoted as telling an art "Works that are not against the constitution and laws of the coun-

China's constitution forbids any

overthrow of Communist rule. Mr. Li. who has never shied from expressing his relatively liberal opinions, criticized the cultural bureaucracy for clinging to out-dated concepts and forcing political mes-sages down the throats of moviegoers and readers.

China, under the influence of leftist' ideology, have held biased views about functions, purposes and standards of literature and

China's cultural horizons exanded considerably during the 1980s, when bberal economic and political policies freed artists from the straitjacket of socialist realism imposed during the ultraleftist Cul-

tural Revolution of 1966-76. The liberalization process ground to a halt after the army's crackdown on the Tiananmen

words or actions that call for the

should not be the sole criterion for credibility.

■ Defense of Prisons China attempted Tuesday to de-

flect Western criticism by issuing a major report on conditions in Chinese prisons, bot it painted such a glowing portrait of prison life that skeptics are unlikely to be convinced, The New York Times re-

ported from Beijing.
The 26-page white paper, titled
"Criminal Reform in China," is part of a broad effort by the authorities to counter allegations of torture, bunger and slave labor in Square democracy protests of 1989

and the conservative backlash that what critics call China's Gulag. The report is full of statistics, but its Mr. Li said China still needed art tone is so far removed from what works that could contribute to po- former prisoners have to say that it ary 1981 to trade some POWs for litical education, but that this is unclear if the figures have any \$4 billion in reconstruction aid.

judging their value. The report declares, for example, "Literature and art bave their that "after the founding of the Peopurposes in entertainment, aesthet- ple's Republic, the people's governsocialist prison, where the prisoners are regarded as human beings, where their dignity is respected, their personal safety is ensured and

Little is known of China's huge

they receive fully humane treat-

prison oetwork. There is little comprehensive data, and foreigners are allowed to visit only occasional model facilities, such as Beijing No. 1 Prison. On such visits, some prisoners have tried so hard to please that they insist to reporters that they do not want to leave when

Kills 16 at

Great Wall

BEIJING — At least 16 people were killed when a Soviet-made he-

licopter carrying Japanese tourists crashed near the Great Wall on the

outskirts of Beijing on Tuesday, the

An embessy official said by phone that the helicopter was car-

rying 17 Japanese tourists, a Japa-

ese tour agent and six Chinese

including the crew and an accompanying guide. The embassy said

he Japanese ranged in age from 19

apanese Embassy said.

youd recognition.

ous injuries, he said.

meters from the nearest road.

Satellite to Study Oceans

Agence France-Presse

KOUROU, French Guiana

struction company,

officials said

### Indian Lepers, Once Shunned, Find Unlikely Niche Air Crash

By John Ward Anderson Washington Post Service NEW DELHI — For more than

a decade. Delhi gournets have bought their poultry from a group of leper colonies on the outskirts of the city. The lepers are renowned

meanest, juiciest chickens but also as opposed to the skinny ones you

They deliver.

for exemplary customer service: "Their chickens are very tasty,

delicious and easy to cook," said Ann Khan, a consular officer for the Swedish Embassy. "You feel not only for raising the region's like yon're really eating a chicken.

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nd the trad Jewish spac (8) Av. de War

buy in the local markets." Health officials say that since the

lepers who are raising the chickens are all in remission, customers face no risk of contracting leprosy, which attacks skin and nerve tissues and can lead to paralysis and disfigurement

While leprosy has been virtually eliminated in many countries, In-dia has 3 million lepers, or about 56 percent of all cases in the world, according to the World Health Or-At the disease's height seven years ago, as many as 20 people per 1,000 had leprosy in some areas of India, whose population is 844 mil-

lion. Now, the government is seek-ing approval of a \$100 million, fiveyear World Bank program to eradicate the disease by 2000. Contrary to myth, said Dr. B.N. Mittal, who heads India's leprosy control program, the disease is not highly contagious.

DEATH NOTICE

On thursday, 6th, augus Jonathan, beloved son of John and Pegs, dear brother of Allison and Fiona. Funeral service at Bramcote Crematorium Nottingham 12 noon August 14th, Family flowers only. Denations if desired to Mary Magdalene Foundation for Drug Abuse Enquiries and donations to Bagu-ley Brus Ltd. 500 Mansfield Road Not-

ingham NGS 2FB, Tcl.: 0602 605 197.

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"The disease is associated with But it is the chicken industry that poor nutrition, unhygienic condi- is the big money maker. The comtions and living in close contact munity sells about 2,700 fryers a periods," he said.

S. Rajamani, secretary of a leper village that raises chickens about the world's most dreaded diseases, 30 miles (50 kilometers) north of and lepers and their families were New Delhi, said none of the colony's 17 children was afflicted with the disease but that all 60 adults the begioning, but since they lived with us, they got it," he explained. Now, be said, "all of us are cured, but we are still taking medicine." This is to guard against re-

In addition to their poultry business, residents of the village weave tablecloths, napkins and bedspreads to sell in the capital, Mr. Rajamani explained while conductsmall homes spinning colorful about a dozen wooden hand looms, delicately using disfigured fingers Originally, we came here to be beg-

with other lepers in crowded areas year, and after paying costs, each — slums — for very, very long worker gets 500 rupces a month, or periods," he said. For centuries, leprosy was one of

ostracized and banished to remote colonies. It was not until an effective treatment was discovered to had had it. "The women didn't at the 1940s that lepers began to be accepted back into society.

In India, their assimilation has been slow. Many of the lepers in the colonies around New Delhi migrated here from the southern

has one of the highest leprosy rates in the country.
"It was really bad in Tamil Nadu," said one resident of the leper village. "We couldn't go to ing a tour of the colony. On a the local tea shops. They wouldn't typical day, women sit outside their let us eat or drink there. They wouldn't even get near us. Our thread. Men who are able operate families were neglecting us. So

### and hands to thread pastel yarus. gars." Russia Is Offering to Sell 50 Jet Fighters to Taiwan

TAIPEI — Russia, a former cold war rival, is ready to sell 50 MiG-29 jet fighters to Taipei to earn much-needed foreign exchange, it was

reported here Tuesday,
But air force officials here said Taiwan was unlikely to buy the jets since most pilots were U.S. trained and military facilities in Taiwan were mostly of U.S. specifications. The Foreign Ministry declined to comment. Moscow had notified Taiwan that the sale would be approved and that the planes could be delivered at any time, the mass-circulation United

Evening News reported. The paper, quoting U.S. sources, said some of the 50 jets were originally intended for sale to Iraq. Local papers said that Taiwan's air force would prefer to buy U.S.made F-16s, but Washington has spurned the request, since such a sale might anger mainland China. Taiwan is also said to be considering the French Mirage 2000-5.

"He's enormously strong right

now," said Representative William B. Richardson, Democrat of New Mexico. "He could beat any mem-

btical overtures had received "a very positive response."

have consulted virtually every Democratic member by the time the House takes its August recess Wednesday.

"The mood is much more opti-

ipatong, Police Sar

. - Plot Hart County

device Talks on the

:

VEL I PDATE

Quote-Unquote John Sears, who was Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, on what George Bush must do to win re-election: "I really think he has to address himself to the next four years. If the issue continues to be his stewardship during the last four years, I think the polls indicate

**Away From the Hustings** 

that people want to vote him ont."

• In a telling sign of the decline of nuclear power, the directors of a utility in Oregon voted to retire a problem-plagued nuclear plant in 1996, halfway through its planned life of 40 years, because operating it is no locate to the control of t it is no longer considered worth the cost.

• Four white Los Angeles police officers pleaded not guilty to federal civil-rights charges in the videotaped beating of Rodney G. King, a black motorist. The pleas come three months after the riots that followed the officers' acquittal on state charges in the same beating.

Three Chicago officials who removed a painting that showed former
Mayor Harold Washington dressed in linguise violated the artist's
constitutional rights, a federal judge ruled.

At least 164 police officers may have developed cancer from being exposed to extant microwave radiation from traffic radar guns, a researcher for the National Fraternal Order of Police told a Senate

• About helf of the nation's school buses are being recalled for fuel-system medifications to correct possible fire bazards. Navistar International Corp. previously announced that fuel systems would have to be medification at least 24,000 school buses. Further tests show that the medification is needed on all 185,000 of the company's buses built time Sent 1 1978. AP, UPI, NYT buses built since Sept. I, 1978.

#### Flak Flies A Charge of 'Stonewalling' on Iraqi Aid Issue Anew on WASHINGTON — The Bush administration's refusal to appoint an independent prosecutor to investigate secret U.S. aid to Iraq before the Gulf War will not entirely spare President George Bush added political embarrassment in this year's campaign. Democrats immediately attacked the decision as part of a politically motivated covering. **Economy** cally motivated cover-up. Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas and chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, said Attorney General William P. Barr's refusal to act was "stonewalling, plain

Attack Intensifies On Clinton Plan

By Dan Balz

Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic presidential candidate, said he was "really troubled" by the refusal. "It appears there is a lot of evidence there, and I understand the attorney general thought there wasn't enough evidence," Mr. Clinton said.

In his combative response to House Democrats, who pressed for the appointment of a special prosecutor, Mr. Barr said: The criteria

for appointment of a special prosecutor, who had said: The criteria for invoking the independent counsel statute are not present." He said that the Democrats had offered "vague and conclusory allegations" that were "wholly inadequate" to justify the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the request for a statute of the country of the cou

Quayle Sides With Renchers on Species Act

LINDEN, California — Speaking to a group of ranchers during a campaign trip here. Vice President Dan Quayle said, "We're on your side" and that the Democrats were not.

side" and that the Democrats were not.

Mr. Quayle said a Clinton administration would toughen the Endangered Species Act, which ranchers, loggers and others have complained is interfering with their brelihood. "They talk about putting people first," Mr. Quayle said. "Well, they put people first unless you happen to be a spotted owl or a giant garter snake."

Mr. Quayle said President George Bush is considering whether to propose changes to soften the impact of the act.

"Obviously, you take the bald eagle and things of that sort—of course you're going to make sure that they are saved," Mr. Quayle said. "But others, we just need a bitle flexibility."

"We're on your side," be assured the ranchers. But afterward, he raised some cychrows by referring to the ranchers as "farmers." (AP)

Bush Cranks Siuggish Campaign Up a Notch

WASHINGTON --- His speeches are getting sharper, more parti-

san, more laden with red-meat lines and tough-gry attitude. His surrogates are taking on Bill Clinton with more gusto and fewer stumbles. President George Bush finally seems to be entering what

he calls the campaign mode.

For his fellow Republicans, it is not a moment too soon. Mr.

Bush's campaign has been a series of missed opportunities to make

the case for a second term, but he cannot afford to fumble the next

The Republican convention begins Monday, and the most recent spate of polls shows Mr. Clinton still holding on to a lead of about 20

By contrast, four years ago the Bush campaign had cut Michael S. Dukakis' lead from 17 percentage points to 7 in the three weeks

Republicans know that 1992 is a year of great swings in the polls,

After a month of anxiety and outbursts of outright despair, they

do see a few reasons for hope. Some believe that Mr. Bush is finally

beginning to energize the Repoblican base with his portrait of Mr. Clinton as a man just itching to cut the military, raise taxes and turn the health-care system into some Kafkaesque Department of Motor Vehicles and Medical Procedures.

On the organizational front, some senior Republicans expect an

official announcement by the end of this week that Secretary of State

James A. Baker 3d is finally returning to the White House to oversee the campaign: "You can't go through the convention with this kind of uncertainty, and it will give a lift to insiders at least," said a

Astrodome checking a seating diagram for the convention.

Family-Leave Vote Creates an Election Issue

WASHINGTON - The Senate approved a family-leave bill,

sending the measure back to the House and setting the stage for a campaign-season veto battle with President George Bush.

The bill, similar to one Mr. Bush vetoed two years ago, would require large employers to provide workers with up to 12 weeks of unpaid leave per year for the birth or adoption of a child, or in the case of serious illness of the employee or a close family member. The

bill would exempt employers with 50 or fewer employees. Workers who take advantage of the leave would have their jobs protected in

Who's Been Saying All Those Nice Things?

WASHINGTON — Maybe this won't be the nastiest presidential campaign in recent memory. Despite what their handlers have been spewing out, the few personal remarks the candidates have made about each other have been surprisingly complimentary.

Here was George Bush on Bill Clinton last week in a USA Today interview: "He's done some good things." ... "In terms of personal kind of guy, nice fellow." ... "I give him a little credit on some of the things that we worked on." And here was Mr. Clinton on Mr. Bush during a television interview in May: "Tve always liked him and Mrs. Bush personally." ... "It's not a problem of being a bad

Mrs. Bush personally." ... "It's not a problem of being a bad

On the other hand, as the Mafia chief Vito Corleone said in "The Godfather," it's not personal, it's business. (WP)

but they are ready for the next swing now, please.

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In a coordinated effort to shift the terms of the presidential debate, the Republicans have opened an assault on the economic program of Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, hoping to paint the Arkansas governor as an opponent of economic growth whose policies would mean the loss of more than 2 million jobs over

But Mr. Clinton's campaign advisers are counterattacking, charg-ing the Republicans with distorting their estimates of the plan to cover up the lack of a plan of their own "to get the economy moving."

Sensing that Mr. Clinton's plan,

not specific in some key areas, is vulnerable to attack, the Repoblicans have produced a blizzard of reports, rhetoric and statistics to undermine the Democrats' assertion that they, not the Republicans, would be the party of economic

growth.

The Republicans said that Mr. Clinton's claims of deficit reduction, growth and new jobs were "spurious" and that his plan would have a destructive effect on the economy. "We simply believe that this plan doesn't hold water in any facet of the projections," said Clay-ton K. Yeutter, Mr. Bush's top White House domestic adviser.

Campaigning in New York and Pennsylvania, Mr. Clinton taunted the president, asking him to explain what he stands for. What are you going to do for America if you win?" Mr. Clinton said.

The Republicans have criticized Mr. Clinton's economic plan for several weeks. But this week's orchestrated attack represented a dramatic increase in intensity that reflected Republican auxiety about the large lead Mr. Chinton has opened up in the polls.

Committee prepared for Representative Richard K. Armey, Republican of Texas, and the other issued by the Bush-Quayle committee, were far more detailed than anything the Republicant has anything the Republicant has any thing the Republicans have produced to date. Their critiques covered a wide variety of issues, but the main points fall under several broad calegories.

The Republicans say Mr. Clinton's call for \$150 billion in new taxes over four years on wealthy individuals and corporations represents the largest tax increase in history. But the Clinton camp says the Republicans do not take into account that his economic plan includes individual tax cuts of about \$60 billion over the same period, offsetting some of the tax increases.

In any event, Clinton aides say, the largest tax increase in U.S. history was signed into law by President Ronald Reagan in 1982. That law produced tax increases of \$214 billion over five years. The 1982 tax increase followed a hinge tax cut bill ber cause, Ann Stone, chairman of signed by Mr. Reagan the previous year that reduced taxes by more than \$700 billion over the same

giant deficits that hausstring the National Convention, which opens economy today are the result of here Monday.

that 1981 tax cut. The two campaigns disagree sig-nificantly on the number of jobs Mr. Clinton's proposed \$200 billion in spending on public works and infrastructure would prodoce.

The Chinton camp, citing estimates by the firm of DRI-McGraw-Hill Inc., said each \$1 billion in such spending would produce \$0,000 jobs. The Republication of the control o cans said Mr. Clinton's plan would produce only about 12,000 jobs for each \$1 billion in public invest-ment. But Lowell Gallaway, a visiting scholar at the Joint Economic Committee, acknowledged that the committee had underestimated the amount of yearly investment spending Mr. Clinton has pro-

posed The Republicans argue that Mr. human life."
Clinton's deficit-reduction plan is a phony, based on vague promises and weak assumptions, a charge made by some outside economists in the past. Mr. Clinton's camp defended its budget cuts, in part by charging Mr. Bush with letting the national debt balloon by 41 per-

The Joint Economic Committee document said the first-year impact of Mr. Clinton's proposals would mean the loss of 1.8 million jobs. The Bush campaign said that over four years, Mr. Clinton's policies would result in 26 million fewer jobs. The Clinton camp said those estimates are flawed, that they ignore some of the job-creation measures Mr. Clinton has proposed and in some cases are based on faulty assumptions. If the most commonly repeated word in the Republican documents was "tax," the most commonly used word in the Clinton response was "lie."

The biggest single impact on jobs, the Republicans say, comes from Mr. Clinton's health-care proposals. He advocates cost-control measures and a phased expansion of coverage so that eventually all Americans would have health-care protection. He has argued that the money saved from cost-containment will be enough to finance uni-



Al Gore, right, the Democratic vice presidential nominee, with his own running mate, Mayor Raymond Flynn, in Boston on Tuesday.

### Trouble for Bush on the Christian Right

people first, not Republican people first."

promise to veto legislation that grants civil

rights protections to bomosexuals on the basis

that, in large measure, America has been suc-

cessful and strong because of the millions of

families who affirm those values, in the tradi-

tional pattern of a man and a woman, united in

marriage, committed to each other and to their

of their sexual orientation.

By Thomas B. Edsall Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — A bitter dispute within

the leadership of the conservative Christian movement over administration policy on homosexual rights is damaging President George Bush's efforts to secure the Republican base on the religious right.

Officials of two major Christian organiza-tions — the Southern Baptist Convention and the National Association of Evangelicals have become increasingly vocal critics not only of Mr. Bush in his refusal to take a stronger stand against gay rights, but also of political-religious leaders who have lined up behind him. Such leaders include Pat Robertson, the television evangelist and businessman; Jerry Falwell, the former leader of the Moral Majority, and Beverley LaHaye of Concerned Women of America.

"The fight for the soul of the Republican opened up in the polls.

The reports, one by the Republican staff of the Joint Economic next presidential election, said James A. Smith, director of government relations for the Christian Life Commission of the Southern Baptist Convention. Mr. Smith described Mr. Bush's unwillingness to take a hard-line stand against homosexual rights as "pathetic."

Mr. Robertson, Mr. Falwell and Miss La-Haye, now under attack from the right by those accusing them of selling out Christian principle

Move to Moderate

Los Angeles Times Service

Abortion Stance

HOUSTON — After a one-sided and impassioned debate waged on both political and moral grounds, a Republican Party platform sub-committee has voted overwhelmingly against efforts to moderate the party's long-standing opposition to abortion.

renew her efforts before the full 107-member platform committee. The finished document would then Clinton aides counter that the be submitted to the Republican

It was questionable whether abortion-rights advocates have enough strength to carry their fight to the floor of the convention itself. Miss Stone said after the session Monday that her side could count on only 25 votes on the full committee, two short of the 25 percent required in get a minority report debated on the floor.

The 1992 draft platform, which closely tracks anti-abortion language in Republican platforms child has a fundamental right to life which cannot be infringed," reaf-firms support for an anti-abortion amendment to the constitution and urges the appointment of judges who respect traditional family values and the sanctity of innocent

investment information

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THE MONEY REPORT every Saturday

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tive Christian movement in the 1980s. people's private lives or to demand to know "These leaders are courted by political leadsexual preference before he appoints people." ers, and eventually they get caught up in the politics of it all," said Richard C. Cizik, policy analyst for the National Association of Evan-"But he is going to appoint people who do represent his views on family values." Mr. Black said. "People who openly advocate gay gelicals. "They run the risk of getting caught up in the delusion of power. We should be biblical life styles are not prime candidates for jobs.

Republican Party as it struggles under Mr. Bush to revive a majority coalition of factions that often hold conflicting views on social issues from abortion to civil rights. Mr. Smith and Mr. Cizik, along with others in their organizations, contend that the president's endorsement of traditional family values Evangelical and born-again Christian voters are a critical element in Republican calculaamounts to only rhetoric. They are pressing the president to issue an executive order affirming the traditional family structure - a man and tions for victory in November, Mr. Busb must woman united in matrimony and willing to take on the responsibility of parenthood — and to win decisive majorities among these voters if he is to restore the party's Southern base.

While extensive polling data on born-again Christian voters is scarce, a firm specializing in marketing in the Christian community, the In an effort to quiet the dispute, Mr. Bush has written Richard D. Land, director of the Christian Life Commission, declaring his belief Barna Research Group, said a survey found Mr. Bush and Governor Bill Clinton, the Democratic nominee, deadlocked among these religious voters.

appointees is that he "is not going to investigate

The conflict reflects the difficulties of the

The polling data underscores for Mr. Bush how severely his religious base has eroded," said George Barna of the research organization. In addition, Mark DeMoss, a spokesman for Mr. Falwell, warned that in contrast with the Charles Black, a strategist for the Bush cam-paign, said the president's position on the sex lives of government employees and political elections of 1984 and 1988, many conservative religious leaders are not actively working for

### Foley's Post As Speaker No Longer In Doubt

By Kenneth J. Cooper Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Thomas S.

Foley, the House speaker, whose leadership tottered in the spring during the House Bank scandal, has restored his standing with most Democratic members and appears headed for re-election to the post without a serious challenge, House sources say.

In response to methodical poli-ticking by Mr. Foley in recent months, a majority of Democratic Caucus members have agreed to yote for him as speaker in the next Congress, these sources said. They also said Mr. Foley, from Washington state, enjoys a cushion of additional pledges from more than a dozen party nominees who are likely to the said the said to the ly to win House seats in heavily Democratic districts. The assumption that Mr. Foley's

re-election is virtually assured con-trasts with doubts about his future expressed during the public outery about members' overdrafts at the now-closed House Bank, One Democrat, Representative John W. Brynnt of Texas, went on the House floor in April and called on Mr. Foley to step down because he "refuses to be a political leader." Mr. Foley has benefited from the

uneven impact of the House Bank as a political issue, the absence of a plausible alternative as speaker and the emergence of the Democratic nominee, Bill Clinton, as a strong contender for the White House, several House Democrats ob-

their own re-elections, the Clinton campaign and legislation.

ber one-on-one, decisively. Mr. Foley said only that his po-

The speaker said he expected to

mistic, much more confident," than during the spring, Mr. Foley added.

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> in U.S. dollars wherever you live, work, or travel.

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#### **Inaction Is Immoral**

How many more echoes of horror do Western societies need to hear? Sealed rail cars, ethnic eleansing, concentration camps. Genocidal aggression and callous indifference did not end with the Nazis. The plague has risen with Serbia's devastation of delenseless Bosnia, Unless the world acts forcefully, and fast, many more will die and the contagion will spread,

As Margaret Thatcher rightly reminds Americans, inaction is immoral. When many risk sounding like Neville Chamberlain in 1938, Lady Thatcher's words sound positively Churchillian

Yet the most that the United Nations Security Council can bring itself to do even now is authorize the use of force to feed the victims — and nothing to protect them from Serbian aggressors. Indeed, the United States. Britain and others are using finesounding UN resolutions as an excuse to temporize. They have called for an arms embargo, a cease-fire and negotiations. But those estimable goals would have the effect of selling out Bosnia.

An embargo would block the flow of arms only to encircled Bosnia, leaving it defenseless. A cease-fire in place would leave Serbs and Croats in control of most of Bosnia. Negotiations under these conditions would force the hapless Bosnians to

capitulate to the strong.
With so many other lands newly seething with ethnic passions, Bosnia's fate rings with wider relevance. Boris Yeltsin, for instance, is bravely standing up to a restive Russian sumy that wants to exploit ethnic divisions in Moldova, much as the Serb-dominated Yugoslav army has done in Bosnia.

For the United Nations to assure bumanitarian relief to besieged Sarajevo is the least of what is oeeded. An array of further actions, well short of some potential quagmire, are available.

For instance, the United Nations could begin resolutely by suspending its embargo on arms to Bosnia. Serbia and Croana are geographically positioned to run that embargo, but not defenseless Bosnia. Arming its government would at least help it to stave off the aggressors and break the siege.

A cease-fire now would only reward Serbin's land grab and ethnic eleansing. So would cantonment. Both would leave the Serbs, a third of Bosnia's people, in possession of two-thirds of its territory. Muslims, 44 percent, would be left with just 5 percent of the land.

The United Nations could instead insist on a settlement that preserves Bosnia's territorial integrity and provides security for its minorities to return home and live side by side as they have for centuries, before Serbia's aggression. That might require a

new form of temporary trusteeship.
lo any case, those responsible for ethnie cleansing and concentration camps can be punished for violating the Fourth Geneva Convention. "You can get yourself bung for running a concentration camp," says

Senator Pat Moynihan.

The humane, honorable — moral — course for the United States and its allies is to stop hiding behind disaster relief and work for real relief, by arming the lawfully elected government of Bosnia and belping to disarm those who would destroy it.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### Meanwhile, in Africa

When it comes to the horrors of civil war, widespread human suffering and atrocities against the innocent, war-torn Liberia has seen it all. That there is now a fragile peace following the deaths and displacement of thousands of Liberians is a tribute to international peacekeepers who intervened at the height of the crisis.

But, unlike the result hoped for in Bosnia, the ending of the carnage in Liberia has come not as the result of intervention by the United Nations or by expressions of outrage by Western leaders, U.S. presidential ates or an aroused international opinion. The guns remain silent because a group of West African nations have been willing to pay the price of committing their troops and meager treasuries to rescue a region from greater deprivation and a neighbor from self-destruction.

Since the effort to restore peace in Liberia began more than a year ago, the West African peacekeepers have struggled practically alone to create an environment in which Liberians could turn to the process of holding free and fair elections. Besides sending in troops, the governments, led by the Ivory Coast's president, Félix Hou-phouet-Boigny, have hammered out agree-

ments with the warring parties that provide a framework for a permanent settlement of the conflict. With great pressure from the West African forces, Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front, which launched the bloody civil war, agreed with the interim Liberian government to bring about condi-tions leading to democratic elections.

Chief among those was creation of an interim elections commission, an ad hoc Supreme Court and the all-important encampment and disarmament of warring parties by the West African forces. Liberia's electoral commission and Supreme Court are now in place, presidential elections have been set for Nov. 30, and congressionally authorized U.S. funding to support the elec-toral process is awaiting certification by President George Bush. The holdup at this stage is receipt of verification from the West African peacekeepers that the Taylor forces have fully complied with the encampment and disarmament requirements as he claims.

As has been the case since this unprecedented West African undertaking began, the rebel leader who started it all stands between the chaos he helped create and the peace his country deserves

- THE WASHINGTON POST.

### So Why Stop Now?

As this year's big energy bill grinds toward the final stage of enactment, it in the aftermath of the two buge leaps in oil reflects an uneasy acknowledgment that prices, in 1973-74 and 1980-81. But while a disruptions of its oil supply. But since the the reverse does not seem to be true. When first great oil crisis in 1973, there have oil prices collapsed in 1986, efficiency did

The country is currently using less oil than it did in 1973, although the output of its economy has increased by half. How did it accomplish that feat? Increased reliance on coal and nuclear power helped, but by far the largest factor was conservation. That has been the first and most important lesson of the past 19 years' struggles with the

energy equation: Conservation works.

In 1973 that proposition was fiercely disputed. There were a lot of people who argued vehemently that the link between energy and economic growth was absolutely rigid, and that any attempt to hold down oil consumption would necessarily mean a lower standard of living. But it has not, and the reasons in retrospect seem obvious. A well-insulated house is hardly a less comfortable place to live than one with the wind rattling through the windows and the furnace roaring in the basement.

To encourage conservation, the most effective of all inducements is a rising price of

been substantial changes in the ways

Americans use energy — and most of those changes have been for the better.

The construction of the better and the substantial changes in the ways and the ways are described in 1700, enficiency did not drop. Public policy, embodied in laws like the one oow being completed in Control of the better. it has exerted a steady pressure in the right direction and discouraged backsliding.

That is particularly visible on the high-way. The oumber of vehicles has increased hugely since 1973, and total mileage has nearly doubled. But consumption of gasoline and diesel fuel is up by only 20 percent - and the federal fuel efficiency laws, although much hated by the auto manufac turers, surely share the credit for that good performance. The increase in highway fuel consumption has been more than offset by reductions in reliance on oil in industry,

bouseholds and electric power generation. That raises a question. Since the country has greatly improved its energy efficiency at low cost and with large benefits, why not raise it farther? This year's bill will make modest incremental improvements, but the gains oced to be speeded up to amicipate cries about The appell's remain of cell is not seen the content of the conte crises ahead. The world's supply of oil is no more secure today than it has ever been.

-THE WASHINGTON POST.

#### Other Comment

Friend or Foe?

The good news was that 3.5 tons of dynamite blew Saddam Hussein's main ouclear complex sky-high. The bad news, it turns out, is that a crucial part of the complex was not just American-built but built with the tacit approval of the Bush administration. After the Gulf War, UN inspectors found that Iraq's nuclear effort was centered at a complex southwest of Baghdad; and, enforcing the terms of the peace treaty, they proceeded to destroy it. But a scandal of

foreign-policy judgment remains.
"The Bush administration," says Peter D. Zimmerman of the Center for Strategic International Studies in Washington, "supplied hardware and equipment to Iraq by

applying the least stringent possible evalua-tion of whether the real purpose was mili-

tary instead of civilian." Forunately for the world, Saddam Hussein blew his own cover. His carbide tool plant was nearing completion in August 1990 when he invaded Kuwait.

More than 100 American and allied lives later, his invasion would be thrown back and his tool plant destroyed. But the fact that the Iraqi tyrant's judg-ment was even worse than that of the Bush administration is cold comfort as one con-

templates the challenges that may lie ahead. Io the end, no foreign policy skill is more basic than the ability to tell friend from foe.

- Los Angeles Times.

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#### **OPINION**

### Fine Ideas Are Fine, but the World Needs Leadership

WASHINGTON — It is the historical moment for a broad gauged inquiry into whither America, and the political season, too. The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has responded with "Changing Our Ways." The product of a team of nonfuddy-duddy citizens and former officials led

Is yielding "a measure of autonomy" to the United Nations the recipe for effective policy or for a disguised retreat?

by a former U.S. ambassador to China, Winston Lord, it invites attention as a coherent

package of centrist possibilities. The report does not claim even its signers' full agreement, and two participants, James nger and Richard Perle, refused to sign. Still, its thrust is unmistakable. It is unapologetically American — that is, high-minded, internationalist, ambitious and positive. Not for this band the old grim wisdom of holding on, waiting and middling through. By Stephen S. Rosenfeld

Nor the newer prescriptions of retrenchment for a nation supposedly in irreversible de-cline. Almost everything can be done, it says, over time, if we apply the wit and the will: A more prosperous economy can be built, and on it can be constructed a more livable planet

and a freer and safer world. What it takes, the report suggests, is to grasp the full implications of the world's shift out of Cold War sear. The problems are there waiting: population, environment, development, nuclear proliferation, security and so on. But the resources are there, too: the freedom from Cold War distraction, the energy of American ideals, the funds (from defense cuts and energy taxes), and the international institutions waiting to be honed and put to better use.

The report says all this, by the way, in a prose snappier and more readable than almost anything you have ever seen in foundation or bureaucratic robes.

The Carnegie crowd is cool, at pains not to be put down as "elite internationalists." They want foreign policy to be regarded as essential to the perceived welfare of the common man. Not only are they relaxed about considerations of grand strategy and power politics.

It is their implicit premise that the United States no longer has permanent or potentially ominous enemies and therefore can turn safely to other concerns.

They are also relaxed about considerations of ideology as a driving force of foreign policy. They warmly approve of democracy, of course, but they do not insist that it must be, in the vogue phrase, a new organizing principle to replace the old organizing principle of containment of Soviet Communist power.

Theirs is the new pragmatism, a post-Cold War, problem-by-problem approach that re-works familiar if not yet established ideas, stays in the mainstream where the public support lies and tries to push past philosophical contention into practical conscisus.

Sometimes they get too glib. Can we be certain, for instance, that there may be shortterm conflict between environmental care and economic growth but not long-term conflict? That attempting to suppress the supply of drugs, as against attacking demand, is futile and damaging? That at a time when new democracies are under painful strain, we can look forward to establishing still more of the breed? That American nuclear testing does not inhibit nonproliferation? That although it is not clear how much American defease spending ought to fall, it is clear that world

military expenditures should be halved? That it is best for the United States to yield "2 measure of autonomy" and hand over securi-

ty chores to the international institutions?

This last point suggests one of the pitfalls in writing big reports. There is a temptation to escape messy situations on the ground and to seek purities of design in the ether. Typically, the cover of this report bears a leaching photo of the globe taken from an overhead satellite.

Multilateralism collection arrows a series.

Multilateralism, collective security, respect for the international rules - great stuff, I am for it. But look how these concepts have fared in Yugoslavia. Might we do better in an analogous situation — actually, each new situation turns out to have dismayingly unique differences - the next time? I want to say yes. But to do better should we figure on being more multilateral or — heretical thought — less? Is yielding "a measure of autonomy" to the United Nations the recipe for effective policy or for a disguised retreat?

Good ideas are essential to policy. What ultimately counts is the way a political leader takes charge in a given set of circumstances.
For that, the leader needs not only an intellectual lobe but a political one. The grand designs are necessary, the hard choices and

trade-offs even more so. The Washington Post.

### For a Settlement in the Balkans, Give Serbia's People Their Say

LONDON — It is a sobering experience to travel through my country, the "reduced" Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), as I did for three weeks this summer. Every-

where, graveyards are filling with victims of a senseless war. The number of refugees is increasing. Hospitals are running out of supplies. And while the United Nations sanctions are biting in Serbia and Montenegro, they are not hurting those in power.
After my visit, the government imposed severe restrictions on civil liber-

ties. The people have given proof that they are victims of the regime. In the past two months the Serbian Orthodox Church has raised its voice against the regime of Slobodan Milosevic. It has been joined by most members of the Academy of Arts and Sciences, dents and faculty of the University of Belgrade and trade unions. The real Serbia made a tremendous

display of its strength and determina-tion at a rally in Belgrade on June 28, a day after I arrived. The real Serbia was also visible in the faces of thousands of striking students I met in Belgrade, Novi Sad, Nis and Kragujevac. The Serbian news media are also

struggling valiantly, despite the gov-ernment's stranglehold. The indepen-dent Television Station Studio B can-

By Alexander Karageorgevitch The writer is crown prince of Yugoslavia.

By Gerard Vila

not be seen far outside the capital. The oewspaper Borba remains free and objective, and a heavy-handed attempt by the government to take over Politika, a newspaper and publishing company, has faltered be-cause of brave editors, reporters and print workers. These people need encouragement and support.

The best way to help the people attain peace, democracy and stability would be to send an unambiguous signal that the democratic comm ty of nations is at odds with Mr. Milosevic's regime and not with the Serbian people. Douglas Hurd, the British foreign secretary, made a step in that direction when he met with opposition representatives in Belgrade on July 17.

The leaders of the Movement for Democracy should be invited to the European Community peace conference on Yugoslavia that is to take place in London this month. By accepting the democratic opposition as a partner in debate, the European Comundermine Mr. Milosevic's claim as Serbia's sole legitimate representative.

Such a move would strengthen the opposition's credibility at home and help the West build relationships with the people who are certain to play an important role in Serbia's future. It has become clear that Serbia's

democratic transformation is a necessary condition for general peace in the Balkans. But for such a transformation to take place, Scrbians must be given a clear signal that their legitimate rights are as understood and appreciated as those of other groups. With a freely elected government Belgrade, a lasting peace in the Balkans would be closer. Those chances would be enhanced if Croatia shook off the mantle of ultranationalist authoritarianism. As someone who has

gious groups, I would like to see Croatia, as well as Serbia, make a real effort to carry out democratic reform. Croatian state television, like its Serbian counterpart, pumps out ha-tred, fabrications and reminders of

tried to be fair to all ethnic and reli-

religious and ethnic differences.

The key to ending bloodshed in Bosnia and elsewhere is not to appor-

tionion blame but to diagnose and

cure the causes. The cause of the trage-dy in Yugoslavia is the hasty and ill-conceived decision by the international community to recognize the former federation's republics as independent states. With this move, the principle of territorial integrity clashed with the principle of self-determination.

In recognizing the new republics, the international community supported the right of national self-determination of Slovenia, Croatia and Sensature to the Serbs in these regions. The nationalities of Bassic regions. The nationalities of Bosnia, for example, include Muslims, Serbs, Croats and Jews who all have the

equal right to be called Bosnians. The country's internal boundaries, arbitrarily drawn by Tito in 1945, punished the Serbs by leaving a third of them outside Serbia. Such borders are incompatible with democratic principle; they were never negotiated or rati-fied by freely elected assemblies.

A solution that would satisfy the aspirations of virtually all ethnic groups in the former Yugoslavia ex-cept the largest, the almost 10 million Serbs, is bound to fail. It would cause disequilibrium and strife for years. As a first step, the West should

less the Serbian media are entirely

keep hammering bome the message to the Belgrade authorities that un-

free, the government will not be seen as truly democratic. Only when such conditions are established can free and fair elections take place.

Such freedom would be an absolute basic tenet of a constitutional monarchy. I have experienced popular acclamation over the last few years, and the parliament should urgently address the re-establishment of constitutional monarchy, which was illegally abolished by Tito in 1945.

The crown would be an optimal solution not only for the Serbs but for the religious and ethnic minoritie which must have equal rights even in the "reduced" Yugoslavia.

Only a Scrbia at peace with itself. existing as a genuine democracy, up-holding religious and ethnie rights, can bring stability to the Balkans. No less than half the members of the European Community are constitutional monarchies with impeccable democratic credentials. Does anyone doubt the contribution made by King Juan Carlos to Spain's successful

transition to democracy?

For all of the former Yugoslavia and the world to breathe a sigh of relief, Serbia's democrats and advocates of constitutional mooarchy should finally be given a chance.

### Waiting for the Bundesbank Means Too Much Pain for Europe

P HILADELPHIA — Most of the world remains upbeat about the success of German unification. But this success oo the political front has diverted attention from the very evident failure of economic strategies

for German unification. Mainly as a result of the pushing up of interest rates to unreasonably high levels, output in the European

man interest rates pull capital from the rest of the Community. A better alternative — of which a roughly similar example was the U.S. Marshall Plan for Western Europe — would be a direct transfer of aid from the rest of the Community to Germany.

True, the political decision of the

High German interest rates amount, indirectly, to

Community has been sluggish for several years. Economies grow at only about 50 to 66 percent of their potential. Corporations and, to a lesser extent, bouseholds buckle under the burden of tight money. The pain is especially acute in countries like Britain where the debt binge in

ing German unification are not new. They appear whenever a government or group of governments faces a sharp rise of pubbic spending requirements. Sometimes it is politically feasible simply to raise taxes. But in many cases, such as Lyndon Johnson's financing of the Vietnam War, the extra spending is financed through inflation.

in the German unification case, the financing is accomplished by a beggar-thy-neighbor policy where high Ger-

the 1980s was most pronounced.

The problems that arise with finance-

a form of taxation in the other EC countries. Kohl government to grant East Ger-mans a level of wages at least three times higher than was warranted by the underlying productivity of their labor creates a formidable inflationary threat, not only for Germany but for the EC as a whole. Whenever governments make gifts (or wars) with re-sources they don't have, either they find a source of financing, or inflation follows. Usually, overt or covert attempts to "monetize" the process of transfer — printing money instead of transferring goods taken from reduced levels of usage elsewhere - result in

bloated money supplies first and higher inflation later.

Right now we have a clear case of covert monetization: An inordinate proportion of the transfers to East Germany (where they represent 40 percent of total demand) are financed through growth in bank credits. This in turn pushes up the growth rate of the money supply (broad definition). The inflation threat is obvious. But the Bundesbank offsets much of the threatened price increases with a tighter monetary policy that weighs heavily on income and employment elsewhere in the Communi

The decisions by the Kohl govern-ment have created a burden. But the public in West Germany will, understandably, not accept tax increases for the full cost of unification when it actually benefits the overall Comminity. Instead, the Bundesbank unilaterally sets interest rates high enough to suppress demand in West Germany and thus accommodate rising consumption in the East, Because of the monetary and financial integration of Europe, high interest rates are auto-matically exported throughout the Community. The consequent demand suppression is tremendous overkill a form of taxation without representa-tion in the other EC countries.

Meanwhile, everyone watches anxiously for any sign of economic pro-gress in East Germany and waits paiently for the Day of Glory when the bank finally, in its sovereign wisdom, determines that things look good enough in the East to risk lowering interest rates.

There must be a better way. If all

the production capacity in East Ger-many were scrapped and all East Germans were kept idle, on welfare at West German levels of consumption, the total burden would amount to only 3.4 percent of the EC's gross domestic product. Adding the estimated resources needed to equip East Germany with modern plant and infrastructure would bring the total to 4 percent of the overall Community's GDP.

This is slightly less than the cumulative loss of output in the past few

years that has been caused by record high levels of real interest rates. In other words, suppose that in the last two years interest rates had been lower and the EC citizenry had con-sented to transfer to East Germany the entire difference between the higher output that would have been possible and the lower output that actually prevailed. Then no EC consumer out-side East Germany would have been worse off, and inflation would not have been higher. But unemployment would be lower, and East Germany's reconstruction would be way ahead of

its present stage.
So, isn't it high time to find a way to substitute effective contributions, with consent, for ineffective taxation with-

One already hears the objections: What politician would dare sell to the EC people the idea to pay a "surtax" to help the richer German workers? But are there any better European "public goods" to invest in than the preservation of the Bundesbank's credibility or the noninflationary success of Germany's reunification?

imagine what might happen if the former is lost and the latter fails: Proformer is lost and the latter tails: Fro-tracted unemployment in East Ger-many leads to distillusionment and po-litical fragmentation; everywhere stagnation leads to the rise of far-right extremists and devastating U-turns in macroeconomic policy.

An explicit contribution to German

An explicit contribution to German mification by the entire Community, if politically feasible, would be vastly preferable to the present course. Of course, in handling this transfer with consent from all the EC to East Ger-

many, one should take care to avoid inflationary side effects.

One among many possible modalities: a special non-negotiable EC bond issue, underwritten exclusively by EC governments. Each government would enforce a compulsory subscription — a contribution like a surtax - on the taxpayers. The proceeds would be segregated into a fund, and devoted exclusively to the man government would devote the proceeds of the loans exclusively to East German development.

Keeping the private capital mar-kets out of the whole affair — no matter how mueb European finan-cial intermediaries could benefit from some additional underwriting fees - would ease the task of the central banks in guarding against covert moneterization effects and inflationary fallout.

The suggestion may sound far-fetched. Should the present course fail, however, the time for finding alternatives will have run out.

Until last summer, the Bundesbank could rightly point out that the negative impact of higher German rates on neighboring countries was offset by the positive pull of German imports. Yet by some econometric results, the positive effects offset only about half of the negative drag. And today there is no significant import pull.

In addition to Europe's interest rate woes, we now have the fall of

the dollar. This gives the EC countries the double whammy of grossly overvalued currencies as well as excessive and rising real interest rates.

The European Community is suffering more than it should. Sharing the burden of German unification is better than spreading the pain of high German interest rates. It is better to keep 7 million East Germans oo subsidies than 16 million Europeans out of work.

The writer is chairman and chief economic officer of The WEFA Group, economic consultants. He contributed this comment to the Interna-tional Herald Tribune.

#### IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1892: Election Outsider

LONDON - Victoria Woodhull, who is known here as the wife of Mr. John Martin, of Martin's Bank, is about to depart for the United States, where she will begin her campaign for the Presidency of the Republic in opposition to Messrs. Harrison, Cleveland and St. John. Mrs. Martin wants to revise the Constitution of the United States which, she contends, has outgrown the limits of its nscrulness and she is running for the Presidency with the object of attracting attention to her views.

1917: Russian Sweetheart

PETROGRAD - Kerensky is the most picturesque, popular figure brought before the world by the great Russian revolution. His is the only name in Russia inspiring universal confidence and Kerensky is characterized as the sweetheart and hope of the ian revolution. In an interview he said: The main problem is the nation-

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al revolutionary defence of our coun-try. Whenever [certain people] fall into despair here or abroad, thinking that Russia is falling apart, I remind them of the French Revolution."

#### 1942: Bombay Warning BOMBAY — [From our New York edition:] The Governor of Bombay

Province ordered massed police patrols and British Army machine gunners tonight [Aug. 11] to use the strongest measures, including lashing to quell disorders in this storm center of the Gandhi "free India" campaign. The stern new order came after troops and police had fired into many unruly crowds. I cannot allow this disturbance of the life of the city to continue," said the Governor, "I am going to maintain order at any cost. To those, therefore, who may be thinking of going on with these dis-unbances, I now give this plain warning: The police and troops have or-ders to take the strongest measures whenever necessary."

KATHARINE GRAHAM, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
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The Fed's a Flop, So Dispense With It

BALTIMORE—lo one of Washington's long-running charactes, the supposedly independent Federal Reserve is always cast as the chaste virgin, untouched by fawning politi-cos. In reality it is as pure as the driven slush.

In hopes of igniting the economy, the Fed, under White House and con-

gressional prodding, has pushed the discount rate—the interest rate that the Fed charges commercial banks for sbort-term loans—to a 29-year low. This raises embarrassing ques-tions about Fed independence. Has it again become a victim of political indiscretion, operating as a branch of a president's re-election campaign? Indeed, in a Wall Street Journal interview published last week, Secretary of the Treasury Nicholas Brady lent credence to that view when he said be would support legislation that

would heighten Congress's role in Fed decision-making — and thus fur-ther politicize the Fed. Of course, America's central bank, which determines the money supply, is a government monopoly. It is impossible to remove politics from anything that the government owns manages or regulates. Thus, the Fed

has been subject to political manipulation since its inception in 1914.

During World War I, the Treasury, to reduce the cost of financing the war, got the Fed to keep interest rates low. The result was an explosion in the money supply and the worst in-flation since the Civil War, followed by a severe postwar depression.

That was the first of many boom-

and-bust cycles that America has suf-

fered as a result of pobtically moti-

vated Fed policies.

By Steve H. Hanke

In 1971, America threw off the last vestiges of the gold standard, which limited the Fed's policy-making latitude; that freed the Fed to pursue a more activist monetary policy — to manipulate the money supply in order to fine-time the economy. Since then the Fed has become more prone to bending to the political winds.

Not surprisingly, America has gone through two major real estate booms (1971-1973 and 1982-1989) followed by busts (1974 and 1991-1992), the most rapid inflation of commodity prices in a century (1976-1980), the worst deflation of commodity prices (1980-1982) since 1919, and swings in stock market prices reminiscent of those of the 1920s and 1930s.

Other countries have experienced similar economic whipsawing, largely attributable to central banks' manipulation of the money supply: Europe's stagflation of the 1970s, the Japanese stock market bubble of the 1980s and its rupture in this decade.

But isn't there a more satisfactory

means of determining the country's money supply? The former Fed chairman, Paul Volcker, said in 1990 that central banks were "not the cutting edge of a market economy," that central bankers were "Johnny-come-latelies," that "central banking is almost entirely a phenomenon of the 20th century" and that, when established, "central banks were looked upon and created

as a means of financing the government" (usually to fight wars). What should be done? In his 1976 book "Denationalization of Money," Friedrich Hayek, a Nobel laureate in economics, said that government monopolies are by oature polincized and produce shoddy goods at high cost, and that money produced by central banks

To improve the quality of money

— preserve its purchasing power — he said central banks should be priva-

is oo different. .

tized, and private suppliers of curren-cy such as commercial and investment banks and traveler's check issuers should be allowed to compete with one another freely. Before 1914, dollars were issued by banks. Under a return to such a pri-vate, market-driven competing-currency system, the purchasing power of money would improve as sound

Countries with such systems — Scotland from 1716 to 1845, Canada from 1817 to 1934 — had impressive records of restraining inflation and thus preserving high-quality currency. Countries least burdened by unnecessary government regulations ex-perienced few bank failures and were immune to peacetime panies. Those more heavily regulated — America from 1782 to 1914 — experienced more difficulties, but their records still compare favorably with today's

dollars drove out less sound ones.

central banking systems. Now that government monopolies in telecommunications, postal service, railroads and so on are being privatized and made competitive world-wide, it is time to abolish the Fed.

The writer, professor of applied economics at the Johns Hopkins University, contributed this comment to

**OPINION** 

in for Europ

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### A Government Reunited **Could End This Gridlock**

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON - After two Weeks of total immersion in the beauty of oorthern Michigan and the glory of televised Olympics, I find Washington worse than a letdown. You it wanted. Under Dwight Eisenhower and Bishard Nivon when the restorn of catch up on the latest battle in the unending war between the White House called the Nightmare Squad.

Watching the Democratic Congress and the Republican president fuss at each other, you think longingly of the way Magic Johnson and his teammates move the ball and the way the two record-setting U.S. relay teams passed the baton in Barcelona. As they showed, it

The voters keep splitting the U.S. government and wondering why confusion and inaction result.

really makes a difference when people are working together for the same goal. That is so enumousense it is a cliché. Teamwork is what every boy and girl is taught in clementary school. And yet the voters, bless them, keep splitting the government between opposing parties and wondering why the result is confu-

sion, frustration and inaction. "Gridlock" has made the headlines. and maybe, just maybe, this overdue attention will help voters understand their part in unscrambling this mess.

For five days last week, The Washing-

ton Post ran front-page stories, written by our team of congressional correspondents, on the causes, the consequences and the costs of legislative impasse. The New York Times, not to be outdone, had a Page 1 story on Sunday covering much of the same ground.

As both newspapers made clear, there is more to the problem than simply the fact of divided government. Powerful interest groups have lobbied hard to prevent agreement on budget ents and education system changes. Incumbents' self-interest has twisted campaign finance "reform" into a caricature of its name. Issues from crime to abortion to welfare have been put forward by one . side or the other as a way not to resolve conflicts but to heighten fears in certain constituencies that their beliefs and interests are in danger.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

All of this is made worse by the terriand Richard Nixon, when the pattern of and Congress and you realize that if the Dream Team had worked the way government does now, it would have been called the Nightmare Sound the deficits of the Reagan-Bush era have forced harder trade-offs, and the conflicts have grown more severe. All of this

raises the cost of divided government, When I talk with friends in Michigan about this sorry spectacle, their question is: Why don't politicians stop playing these cheap games and just do what is

right for the country? They have a point. The politicians should be held to account. George Bush has not engaged seriously and consistently in pushing his proposals in Congress. Instead he has fallen back on a veto strategy that has thwarted the Democrats without achieving many of his own objectives. For their part, Dem-ocratic enngressional leaders, particularly in the last two years, have framed more and more of their strategy around frustrating Mr. Bush and sharpening the

issues for the 1992 campaign.

But to blame all this on politics and personal selfishness is to ignore the fun-damental fact that there are serious and substantial differences of view between Democrats and Republicans.

Those differences will continue to hobble Washington's performance until the voters decide to give one party or the other responsibility for the whole national government.

Those differences range from the ideology of Supreme Court justices to the scope of the government's regulatory responsibilities and the size of the postresponsibilities and the size or the Cold War military establishment. The differences are oot trivial, and on these basic questions the parties have a remarkable degree of internal enhesion. The line of demarcation is between Republicans and Democrats.

On the most important questions facing the president and Congress — the proper size and role of the federal government, its spending priorities, and the proper level and distribution of taxes to support its work - the Republicans as a party give one set of answers, the Democrats another.

A good campaign this fall will illumioate those differences and belp voters understand the economic, social and pobitical values that underlie them. That debate will be more useful to the country than the current sloganeering which puts "change" on one side and

trust" on the other. The journalistic focus on "gridlock" is useful. But Americans have to go beyond the symptom and cure the dis-

The Washington Post.

ease: divided government.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

#### UN University Replies: 'The Controversy Does Not Exist'

Regarding the report "UN University in Tokyo Is Accused of Studying Mainly Itself" (Aug. 5) by Steven Bruil:

The report is a mixture of truths, halftruths, irrelevancies, unfounded allega-tions and innuendo by unidentified sources. It is certainly not worthy of the IHT. The so-called controversy over the

university does not exist. The article contains a reference to one of my statements in an internal document. The reference bas been taken completely out of context and misrepresents a statement I made to the rector of the university that was meant to en-hance and improve the effectiveness of our work rather than lend criticism to it, as was implied in this article. Anyone familiar with an academic institution would know the importance of free and open dialogue among enlleagues, and the misinterpretation of my statement can only be meant to support the absurd and distorted picture that your reporter

paints of the university. ROLAND J. FUCHS. Vice Rector. United Nations University. Tokyo.

As rector of United Nations University and in my personal capacity, I com-pletely reject Mr. Brull's article. It is a clear case of biased and malicious criticism, and its sources and purpose are well known to me and to my colleagues at the university. I do not believe that the majority of allegations contained in the article merit a specific response from me. However, I wish here to deny the allegations of financial irregularities contained in the article, which can only be termed as groundless and malicious. HEITOR GURGULINO DE SOUZA. UNU. Tokyo.

United Nations University has not "gradually altered its mission" to raise more money. Its work as a backer and coordinator of global research and training networks is the work specified

in its charter, approved by the UN General Assembly in 1972. The "beautiful dream" of an international campus of first-rate scholars and students was abandoned (by UN and Unesco preparatory committees) before the Japanese government agreed to provide the initial endowment funding and headquarters facilities. It is a pity that the word university also was oot dropped; subsequent confusion and disappointment could have been avoided.

RAY FLEMING. Former Director Of Information, UNU. Alaro, Mallorca, Spain.

Congramlations on Mr. Brull's article. When I arrived at the still-new university in 1977 as it first chief of personnel, I was shocked at the lavish parties being given by an organization whose activities in-cluded a World Hunger Program. The food that ended up in the waste basket, I thought, could have fed a village in Paki-stan. In my seven years of UNU service, I

oever saw one sign of the university doing anything tangible for the world, other than publish impressive photos (a child weeping in front of Bombay skyscrapers. for example) aimed at pulling heart-strings and dollars from prospective do-nors for the UNU Endowment Fund.

I had been instructed by the UN Secretarial to tread cautiously, since the so-called academics at the university considered all administrative restraints as assaults on "academic freedom." However, still believing in UN ideals, I began pointing out that most oew UNU staff members were not being recruited through the UN system of competitive recruitment, that contracts could not be passed out to cronies, that expenditures had to be justified on paper, that promotions could not be passed out indiscriminately, that since funds were low perhaps the top staff could trot around the world in less than first class, that staff members had not only the right but the duty to form a staff union. I was reprehended vehemently by the rector at the time for

even suggesting such things.

Apparently any whistle-blowing giving a "bad name" to a UN organization was worse than the corruption that gave rise to that whistle-blowing, and I was eventually eased out of UNU. Toward the end of 1983, I nevertheless wrote a fail report on "Corruption to the UNU," including 100 pages of documentary evidence. I sent copies to all the officers of UNU, to the UN secretarygeneral's office and to the UN and UNU staff unions. Silence has followed.

LESLIE SCHENK. Chevilly-Larne, France.

### Tip to Atlanta: The Team, You Need Includes Henri

By Brian Knowlton

P ARIS — Michael? Larry? Magic? I'm unimpressed. Yeah, they can play basketball. But they won't make my Olympic squad. I have a dream (team) of another kind. As the Olympic flag wends its way slowly toward Atlanta and 1996, here are the sort of athletes who lurch like drunken sugar plums

through my sleeping head.

There's Henri the Hawk (probably not his real name). I found him on the Metro the other day. Graying hair pro-

#### MEANWHILE

truded from his nostrils and ears, but his dirty T-shirt, testimony to high ambinon, won him a place on my team. It proudly bore the Olympic rings, swelling over a mighty belly.

I had discovered some other hot pro-

spects several weeks earlier while watchng the Olympic basketball trials in Seattle. As the overtalented U.S. jocks ignominiously whipped yet another Lat-in American team into shape, a rowdy group of U.S. fans stood unsteadily in the stands, holding a series of signs that proclaimed, "Hey, Chuck, Let Us Play!!"—a message to the U.S. coach, Chuck Daly. Their desire—and their black burner—would guarantee their hlack humor — would guarantee them a shot at my Olympic squad.

O.K. - oow leap back a whole Olympie cycle, to Seoul. Perhaps you remem-ber a charming fellow from the Solomon Islands. Only three months after first picking up a bow, be became an Olympic archer — oo apple-splitter, but a proud Olympian nonetheless. The Solomonian was following in the

more spectacular footsteps — or should I say flight path — of Eddie "the Eagle" Edwards, the nearsighted, overweight British ski jumper who placed dead last (58th of 58) at the Calgary Games but

called it "the greatest day of my life." This is the real Olympic spirit — a desire to compete that is too great to be dampened by rank inability, physical inepmess or fear of public mortification. Eddie the Eagle has millions of spiri-

tual soulmates around the world, people who would give their little sister to take part in the Olympics but have been prevented by cruel circumstance — because they couldn't make it once around the track without the family Chrysler, or because they don't happen to live in some remote place like the Solomon Islands, where the only thing you need to qualify for the Olympic team, apparently, is a valid passport and air fare.

Surely many nations, Solomoo-like, have room on their Olympic teams for people to practice sports that are not quite national specialties, much like the bobsled team that Jamaica sent to Calgary. Dusty Chad, might we assume, could use some scullers. And now that baseball is a full-fledged Olympic sport, plenty of countries will be lopking for even halfway decent left fielders.

Senegal already has the right idea. Remember the skier they sent to Albert-ville this year? He had the slow, shaky. wide-legged style of someone who had won his way there in an office raffle. Come to think of it, millions of long-

at-the-touth Walter Mitty types would dearly love to compete in the Olympics. and scores of poor countries have Olympic-sized budget problems. These two groups should get together. It could be handled just as easily as the U.S. navy reflagged those Kuwaiii tankers a few years ago. Needy nations could reflag would-be Olympians as native athletes

— for a small fee, of course.

Better still, there could be national lotteries in which, for the price of a ticket, you could buy into the dream of participating in the next Olympic Games. Tremendous amounts could thus he raised, all hut painlessly, for Third World development.

What of the International Olympic Committee — what will they say back at the Samaranch? Probably "yes," if the IOC gets a cut of all that lottery action. Interest in the Games, already great. would grow astronomically. There would be an immeasurable impact on physical fitness worldwide. Imagine the motivation of knowing that there was a chance,

however remote, of lining up in the start-

ing blocks next to someone with legs (etc.) like Florence Griffith Joyner. Roll out the old Exercycle, Ernie! These vicarious Olympics could only make the real guys look better, providing a real-world measuring stick. If Linford Christie's 100-meter dash was fairly sensational, how would it have looked if some pudgy pub owner from Puddlington had come panting across the finish line, to fantastic cheers, as the winner was

laundering his sweat socks? There would be problems. Some contact sports (did you see these Mongolian wrestlers?) might be a bit much for Clyde Couchpotato. And Olympic carpenters would have to add a step to the winners. podiums, since every lotters winner

should be guaranteed a tin medal.

If the "real" athletes protested, they could be cut into the money. While we're at it, let's complete the professionalizatioo of the Olympics. Pay all the athletes a fair wage. (But if they want to stay in some 5900-a-night palace, à la Dream Team, make them pay!) Consider the Political Correctness of

my proposal: In this day of growing sensitivity to the needs and requirements of an ever expanding number of minority groups, the Olympic Games are perhaps the most shocking example of discrimination against the flahby, the flat of foot, the sbaky and unsure. the slow, the weak and the incompe-tent. And I don't mind saying that we're tired of it!

So, all together now: "Hey, Señor Samaranch, Let Us Play!!"

International Herald Tribune.

#### **GENERAL NEWS**

### **Britons Undermine French AIDS Claim**

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A newly disclosed dispute between French evidence that they were misled in and British research institutes over the original oegotiations about who should get credit for early research on the virus that causes AlDS may have implications for oratory of Dr. Robert C. Gallo. the French government's attempt to renegotiate a patent royalty agreement with the United States over AIDS tests, according to law-

The British-French dispute, outissue of the British journal Nature, suggests that the French were not as far along as American research-ers in 1984 in developing a test for Health and Human Services De-HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, lawyers for the American research-

Lawyers for the French government and the Pasteur Institute in Paris have been pressing the U.S. government in recent months to renegotiate a 1987 agreement that evenly splits credit and profits from the discovery of HIV between the the Health and Human Services

The French say they have new National Institutes of Health lab-Therefore, the French say, they deserve a greater share of royalties from HIV tests, which have gener-ated an estimated \$50 million in

American officials have refused lined in an article in the July 30 to reopen discussions on the agreement, saying they are still gathering information on the matter. But attorneys for Dr. Gallo and the U.S. partment say they are interested in learning details of long-running differences between the Pasteur Instimte and a British research orga-

nization over scientific credit and "We are aware of the report in Nature and find it interesting," Mi-chael Astrue, general counsel for

Department, said in an interview. "I have written to Pasteur and cials of the Pasteur Institute again asked if they want to supply any addressed the possibility of a for-

ter. We'll just wait and see." Cancer Research say that in 1984 they did crucial work for the pened since. Pasteur Institute on the AIDS virus discovered by French researchers led by Dr. Luc Montagnier, who with Dr. Gallo is credited in the 1987 agreement as co-discoverer of

the cause of AIDS. The French, who had difficulty growing their virus in quantity, gave a sample of it in early 1984 to the British institute, which was not-

ed for this kind of work. The British quickly developed a who was its director when the way to grow HIV in cell culture, a crucial step in developing a screening test for infected blood, and the case that the Pasteur Institute officials of the Pasteur Institute stated in writing later that year that they would share the credit and potential royalties with their London colleagues, according to the British researchers.

additional information on the mat- mal agreement, promising the British institute that they would deal Scientists at London's Institute with the matter expeditiously, Dr. Weiss said, but nothing has hap-

Six years later, the British say, no agreement has been forthcoming. and the Pasteur Institute has been silent about publicly acknowledg-ing the British work or reaching

any agreement about royalties. They may have forgotten about it, but that would be a surprise to me," said Dr. Robin Weiss, a senior researcher at the British institute, should take care of."

Several attempts to reach Dr. Montagnier and the Pasteur Institute for comment by telephone and faxed messages were unsuccessful. The report in Nature said Pasteur officials had acknowledged that the British institute "had a case" for being recognized but had asked that it remain patient.

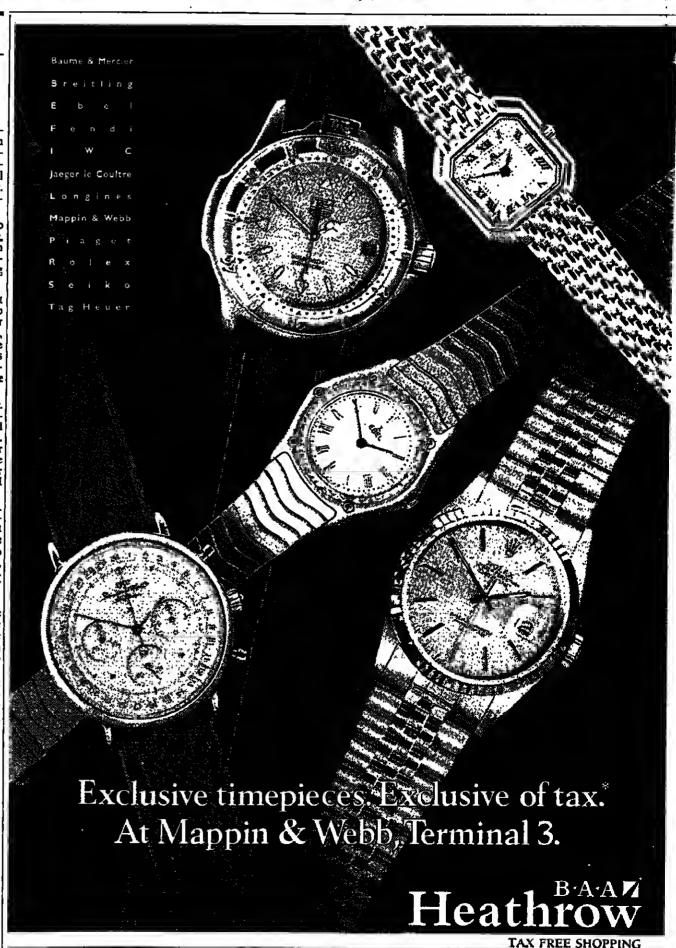
Joseph Onek, the lawyer for Dr. Gallo, said the British-French dispute could be important because it showed that early in 1984, a time when the work in Dr. Gallo's lab was fully developed and described, the French had made limited prog-ress toward developing an HIV

"Just look at the Nature article involving the British and the French, and how enlightening the correspondence from the French is," Mr. Onek said in an interview last week. This is generally helpful in showing that the French don't deserve more patent royalties because they were so far behind in the work." he said. "and it also says a lot about entering agreements with

For the United States to even enusider French claims for more royalties without first demanding access to all relevant French records would be "ludicrous," he said.

Michael A. Epstein, a New York lawyer who is representing the Pas-teur Institute in the AIDS patent case, said that what had bappened between the British and French teams was "extraneous" to the patent dispute, which he said focused on what Dr. Gallo had done.

"I can't comment on the merits of the case between the people in England and Passeur," he said, but I don't think this report affects what was in the original French filing for the U.S. patent, which was complete and went in



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### Researchers Now See a Danger In Very Low Levels of Cholesterol

NEW YORK - Slowly and hesitantly, leading heart disease researchers are concluding that there seems to be a dark side to having especially low cholesterol levels.

Although there is no dispute that low concentra-

from heart disease, there also seems to be a newly

found, but sometimes grudging, agreement that very low cholesterol levels make death from other causes more likely.

Several studies pointing to a risk from low cholesterol levels have appeared this year, with more awaiting publication.

These studies, based on data from hundreds of thousands of people, show that people who have extra-low levels of cholesterol in their blood are more likely to die in later years from a variety of causes, including suicide, homicide, strokes, cer-

tain cancers, liver disease and lung disease.
In fact, the deaths from these other causes mount so quickly that the mortality rate for those with low cholesterol levels equals the rate for people with very high cholesterol levels, who are likely to die from heart disease. What it comes down to is that there is an extraordinary set of observations that have

emerged this year, because for the first time we have large enough studies to really see them," said

Dr. Stephen Hulley, a heart disease researcher at the University of California at San Francisco. He described the studies as "a very serious and disconcerting set of observations." The new findings do not question the standard medical advice that people with high cholesterol any harm."

should go on diets or take drugs to reduce them.

They concern people who were found to have extremely low cholesterol levels, defined as less than 160 units, or less than 160 milligrams per deciliter of blood. The average cholesterol level in the United States is about 200 units.

The findings raise a question of national policy

tions of cholesterol in the blood protect people because medical authorities want the nation as a whole to lower cholesterol levels. The National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute and the American Heart Association are promoting dietary guidelines intended to lower the average cholesterol

That policy should presumably push some indi-viduals into the very low cholesterol range, which has oow been found to be associated with an extra This is a political as well as a scientific concern," said Dr. Michael H. Criqui, an epidemiologist at the University of California at San Diego and the editor of Circulation, a medical journal where a cholesterol study is to appear next month. "Some people just don't want to talk about it. They

think it is going to impede public health mea-

But others agreed with Dr. Criqui that the ques-tions that have been raised deserved hard study. Dr. Antonio Gotto, a cardiologist at Baylor Col-lege of Medicine in Houston and a leader in the movement to change the American diet to lower cholesterol levels, said: "We are moving to a position of policy where we would be lowering the cholesterol levels of millions of asymptomatic peo-ple and keeping their levels low for a lifetime. It behooves us therefore to be sure we are not doing By Caryle Murphy

ington Post Service KUWAIT — Aiming to increase pressure on Iraq to comply fully with the Gulf War cease-fire terms. Britain, France and the United States moved for an urgent meeting of the UN Security Council to discuss Baghdad's repression of its civilian population.

The council meeting was to focus on Iraqi treatment of the Shine Muslim minority in the south, particularly in the marshes where rebels are battling the army.

In an effort to quell that insurgency, the Iraci military has taken a hroad range of actions against civilians, including forced relocation and bombing of villages.

The three council members asked that the meeting be attended by Max van der Stoel, Iraq halt human-rights abuses.

the UN special investigator of human-rights abuses in Iraq. Last week, he issued a report UN action to stop it.

Iraq said Tuesday that Mr. van der Stoel was a "vicious tool" of a U.S. led campaign. Reuters reported from Baghdad, "Max van der Stoel seems to be a new name added to the lists of agents who want to work against

While the Security Council has given high UN cease-fire requirements to destroy its weapons of mass destruction, less attention has been paid to enforcing UN demands that

council might make of Iraq during the dison the Iraqi campaign against the Shiites in cussion. One possibility might be an order the marshes and repeated his earlier call for for Iraq to stop air attacks by planes and helicopters, which it has been using, in violation of the cease-fire terms, to bomh villages

Such a ban would deprive President Saddam Hussein of a major weapon not only io battling the rebels but also in protecting him Iraq," the Defense Ministry daily, Al Qadis- against a coup. If he complied, this would be iya, said in an editorial headlined "He Is a seen as another humiliating breach in his claim to sovereignty over southern Iraq.

Mr. van der Stoel made a list in March of priority to ensuring that Iraq complies with abuses against the Shiites and Kurds, describing them as one of the worst cases of violations rights since World War II. The Iraqi government reacted sharply to the report on the Shiites, calling it false, and seek-

or Thursday.

adopted, probably on Wednesday

Bush has termed a "quagmire."

'ethnic eleansing."

Serbian aggression.

It is not known what specific demands the ing to portray Baghdad's military offensive in the marshes as a legitimate counterinsur-

Arms Inspectors on Road

A UN inspection team left Baghdad on Tuesday for a third day of searches, and a UN officer said the inspectors would be working outside the capital for three days. Reuters reported from Baghdad.

Extending inspections outside the capital lessens the chance of a new standoff between the United Nations and Iraq, which has declared all government ministries off-limits to the inspectors. All government ministries are in Baghdad.

A UN officer declined to say where the inspectors had gone or what sites they in-

### General Sees Need for 400,000 Troops in Bosnia

WASHINGTON - An American general said Tuesday that the United Nations would need a field army of 400,000 troops and a year to stop the warfare in former Yugoslavia, and he stressed that there was no guarantee the war would not resume after the troops had

What we're trying to destroy is the hatred of three peoples for each other," Lieutenant General Barry R. McCaffrey, assistant to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said in reference to Serbs battling Croats and Muslims.

Despite that warning, the Senate voted, 74 to 22, for a resolution calling on President George Bush to seek from the United Nations "all necessary means, including the use of multilateral military force," to ensure delivery of food and medicine and to give inspectors ac-

cess to detention camps. The Senate resolution also called for the Security Council to find a way to put artillery and other heavy weapons under UN supervision, to review whether an arms embargo on the region should be lifted to allow factions in Bosnia the means to defend themselves and to convene a tribunal to investigate "war Serb Camps Unlike Nazis", Expert Says

The House was expected to vote later on a similar resolution.

General McCaffrey described the area of combat as somewhat bigger than Vietnam and four times the size of Northern Ireland, both of which tied down troops for

He said there were 200,000 armed fighters in Bosnia-Herzegovina, in a setting of mountains and

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tant Defense Secretary Stephen J. to rescue people in prison camps. Hadley warned that Americans in a peacekeeping force would face tive response from Russia, historiing death among civilians. He, too, said warfare would

break out again after the withdrawal of the peacekeeping forces. The United States is backing a UN resolution authorizing the use for "war crimes." of force to ensure delivery of relief

supplies, and both Mr. Hadley and General McCaffrey were trying to persuade lawmakers that force he confined to guarding aid. Overcoming earlier differences,

the United States, Britain and France agreed this week to pres for the UN resolution, but they did not specify what military steps would be taken.

The draft resolution also left unclear what countries would participate in military action.

In other testimony to the Senate supplies, ruling out the use armed Armed Services Committee, Assis- intervention to stop the fighting or The resolution received a posi-

guerrillas and would have to com- cally an ally of the Serbs, because it bat violence with violence, inflict- restricts the use of force to the protection of aid operations. The three Western members also

> warning all parties to the conflict that they will be held responsible It orders anyone having evidence of such crimes to present the evidence to the council, and it de-

> mands immediate access to prison camps and detention centers by the International Committee of the Red Cross. The resolution allowing force seeks to bridge earlier differences between European and American

viewpoints, saying that any intervention must be "in coordination" with the United Nations. This phrase is intended to ensure "The emphasis on military force is

forests that hamper the gathering to the delivery of humanitarian force and relief agencies remain in phasis should be on peace." place and continue their present

As with the 1990 Security Counoperations, even though they may cil resolution authorizing the Gulf face outright attack by Serbian forces after the new resolution is text leaves it up to interested countries to decide how any intervention will be organized.

The language has been crafted to allow either the formation of a co-The United States and its European allies have made it clear in alition of countries or formal inrecent days that they are deeply reluctant to expose military forces volvement of regional military orto the risk of becoming bogged down in what President George ganizations, such as NATO and the Western European Union. The United States and its NATO allies will hold a meeting Friday to con-Bosnia's UN representative, Mosider contingency plans.

hammed Sacirbey, said the text did not present the Serbs with a con-An alliance official, who demanded anonymity, said represenvincing deterrent to their policy of tatives of the 16 NATO nations would meet "to consider the status The council should have lifted its of the planning and a range of arms embargo against Bosnia-Herissues related to the latest developzegovina, he said, so the Muslims ments in the former Yugoslavia.

could arm themselves and resist The NATO officials are expected to consider initial drafts of the con-Radmila Milentijvic, a minister tingency plans out together hy miliin the Serbian government, said, tary authorities, and then give instructions for further work.

> Originally, the United States had suggested a resolution authorizing the use of all necessary measures to take in supplies by governments cooperating with Bosnia-Herzego-vina, a formula similar to that used to authorize the war against Iraq.

> Britain and France balked, however, saying this would look too much like a declaration of war against the Serbs, which might provoke an attack on the existing lightby armed UN peacekeeping force trying to escort relief coovoys through the war zone.

(AFP, Reuters, NYT, AP)

RELIEF: Gunmen in Bosnia Ease Aid Delivery Curbs manitarian and international agen- tons oil, two tons of cheese and 24

of the Children's Embassy, 2 private aid group. The first convoy carrying 200 scheduled to leave Wednesday un-der the protection of UN armored

(Continued from page 1)

personnel carriers. But previous convoys have run into trouble. A week ago, two or-phans among 50 children being evacuated to Germany were killed by machine-gun fire. Nine others were taken off the bus by Serbian

cies have come under deliberate tons of wheat flour. gunfire

About 450,000 people have been stranded in the Sarajevo area, and have been receiving supplies through the UN airlift.

A German Air Force lance corporal going for a spin around the airport at Zagreb on Tuesday. His transportation squadron is taking part in the UN operation flying food and medicine to Sarajero.

A major breakthrough for the UN forces here was a convoy that made it to Bihac from Zagreb over the weekend, the first time the agency has been able to get relief supplies through to the estimated 250,000 to 300,000 people caught in the area, Miss Foa said.

She added that the convoy con-In the Bosnian war, vehicles sisted of three trucks carrying clearly marked as belonging to hu- medicine and six tons of fish, two

"We have a road convoy going out nearly every day to a different town," she said. "It's a big differ-

ing less resistance for the last week. We have to spend less time no gotiating what we call 'safe passage' than we did," Miss Foa said.

on up by the media reports and are willing to make a bigger effort to let

#### VIENNA - Simon Wiesenthal, the veteran Nazi hunter, said Tuesday that he rejected comparisons

between detention camps in Bosnia and the Nazi concentration camps of World War II, saying they trivialized Germany's treatment of Jews.

"To call the camps 'concentration camps' is a minimization of Nazi concentration camps, because not even the gulag camps could be compared with the Nazi camps," he said, referring to the Soviet labor camps, in an interview at his Jewish Documentation

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Mr. Wiesenthal, who spent four and a half years in German concentration camps, also accused the West of blaming only the Serbs for human rights abuses in the former Yugoslavia.

Croatia after a constitutional amendment defined them as a minority," he said. He said the Serbs themselves had legitimate fears in

"The first refugees were the 40,000 Serbs who fled

light of the killing of hundreds of thousands of their people under the Croatian puppet government set up by pro-Nazis in World War II

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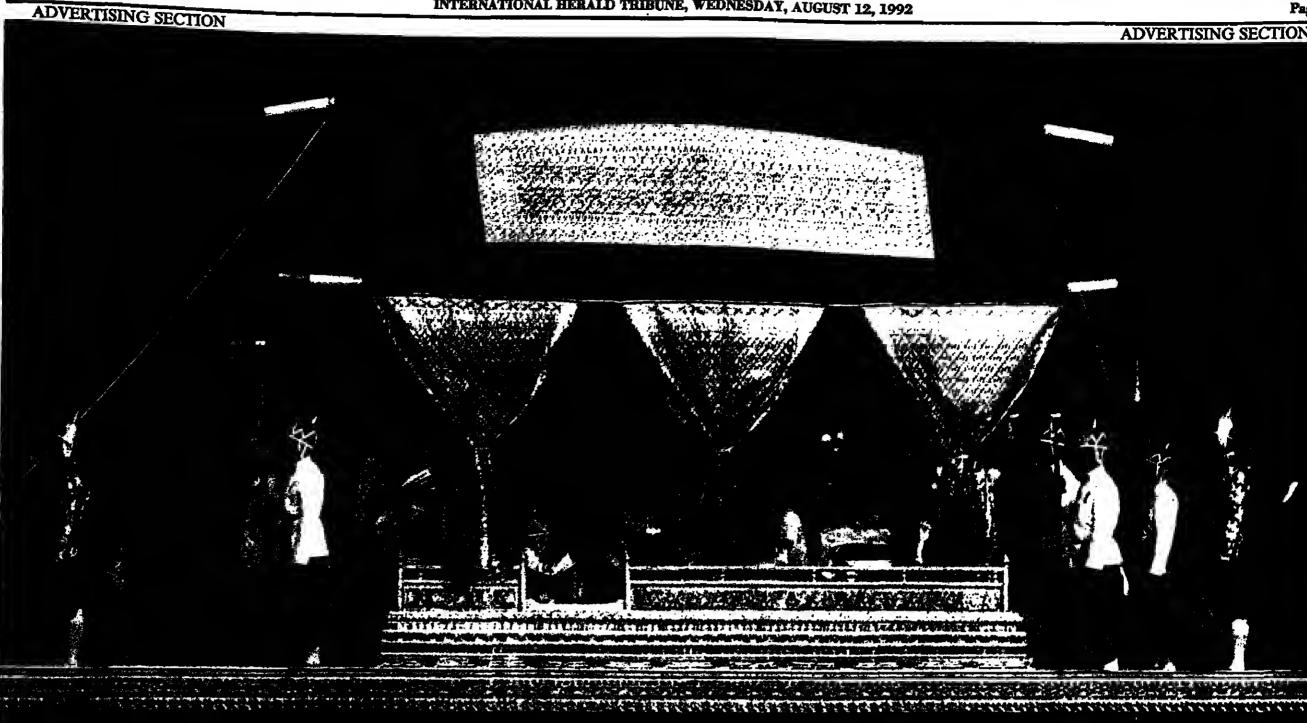
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### In Celebration of Queen Sirikit's 60th Birthday THAILAND Salutes LENIMOLDI

### Modern Monarchy Reaches Out to the People

the encounter must have seemed an anachronism in a world where kings, if they exist at all, are mere figureheads. To those who knew Thailand better,

The concept of a caring, paternalistic ruler was born in 13th-century Sukhothai, the first independent Thai kingdom. According to a famous 1292 stone inscription, attributed to King Ramkhamhaeng, any citizen with a grievance could ring a bell hung outside the palace, whereupon the king would come and settle the case wisely and justly.

Not always realized in later centuries, the ideal nevertheless remained potent. It returned with new force with the Chakri Dynasty, which has occupied the throne since Bangkok became the capital in 1782 and of which the present king is the ninth ruler.

Born in Cambridge, Massachussetts - where his father,

Last May, international television audiences were treated to an unusual scene. After several days of street fighting in Bangkok between pro-democracy civilians and military troops, the leaders of the two factions knelt reverently before King Bhumibol Adulyadej.

however, it was but further Prince Mahidol, was studying He was officially crowned on proof of the unique position medicine at Harvard — and May 5, 1950, seven days after educated in Switzerland, King his marriage to Mom Bhumibol reached his lofty position unexpectedly on the sudden death of his elder brother, King Ananda Mahidol, in 1946.

Rajawongse Sirikit Kitiyakara, the beautiful young daughter of the Thai ambassador to France. whom he had met in Paris.



The Significance of Sixty

Thais divide life into cycles of 60 was a venerable age in the 12 years, a tradition that originated in ancient China and that

is found in most Asian countries where there is a strong Chinese influence. At royal levels, the completion of the third cycle is regarded as auspicious and is observed with a degree of pomp; but by far the most significant

and lavishly

celebrated is the birthday at the end of the lifth cycle.

not-so-recent past - even today, the average life expectancy in Thailand for men is only 61.75 years - and relatively few were still around for a sixthcycle celebration. Of the nine rulers of Thailand's present Chakri Dynasty, for example, only three have lived to the age of 60 — the first, the third and

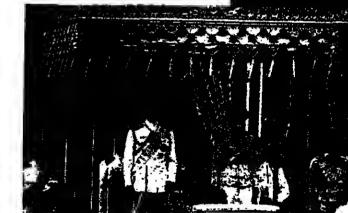
the present King. This explains the lavish festivities that accompanied King Bhumibol's sixtieth birthday in 1987, a series of spectacles that included a rare procession of the royal barges on the Chao Phraya River and culminated in a mass gathering outside the Grand Palace on Dec. 5, when the largest crowd in Thai history paid bomage to the man the people regard as the embodiment of national unity.

It also explains why Queen Sirikit is being feted with a similar outpouring of affection on

Actually, the whole of the year will be devoted to the celebration, as 1987 was for the King. The various tributes inchde a much-needed public park on Sukhumwit Road in central Bangkok, (the prime site was donated by the Meteorological Department, which moved to a new location outside the city), several commemorative books on subjects ranging from the Queen's environmental activities to Thai food, donations to her charities by business groups, a Buddhist monument on Thailand's highest mountain in the far north of the country, and special television programs and fund-raising

The monarchy, operating under constitutional restraints since 1932, was in a somewhat anomalous position at the time. Except for brief visits by King Ananda, no king had actually reigned from Bangkok since the abdication of King Rama VII in trip they made in 1955 to the title proclaimed him, was a remote, symbolic figure to the

vast majority of Thais. King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit soon began to change that image. A landmark in the process was an arduous 22-day



1935. The Lord of Life, as one impoverished northeast, whose people had never before seen one of their rulers. Talking with ordinary villagers as well as officials and respected Buddhist monks, the royal couple got a

Continued inside

### Queen's Story

Born on August 12, 1932—just two months after constitutional monarchy was introduced into Thailand — Queen Sirikit is the daughter of Prince Chandaburi Suranath (Mom Chao Nakkhat Mongkol) and Mom Luang Bua Kitiyakara. Both Mom Chao and Mom Luang are titles indi-cating royal descent; Queen Sirikit's paternal grandfather was the much-revered King Chulalongkorn, who reigned from 1868 to 1910.

In the aftermath of the change of government, her father left his position in the army and entered the diplomatic service, going first to the Thai legation in Washington. The Queen remained behind in Bangkok. attending kindergarten at Rajani School and then, during the war years, St. Francis Xavier convent school.

After the war, her father became Thai Minister to France, to Denmark, and ultimately Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. The Queen continued her general education in all three countries, as well as in

Switzerland. It was while her father was stationed in Paris that she first met King Bhumibol, then studying in Switzerland. After the King's serious automobile accident near Geneva, she became a frequent visitor, and during his convalescence their friendship ripened into love. She subsequently became a student at Riante Rive, a boarding

school in Lausanne. The couple became officially engaged on July 19, 1949, and in March of the following year they returned to Bangkok by ship. The wedding took place on April 28 at Pratumwan Palace, residence of the King's mother, following which Sirikit was crowned Queen in conformity with Thai tradition.

married to an American and living in California) was born on April 5, 1951, followed by Crown Prince Maha Vajiralonekorn on July 28. 1952. Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn on April 2, 1955, and Princess Chulabhorn on July 4,



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### SPECIAL BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

As the nation celebrates the 60th birthday and 5th Buddhist cycle of her gracious Majesty the Queen may we humbly present our profound and loyal greetings.

On this auspicious occasion we salute Her Majesty's many achievements and her life-long devotion to both her family and to the welfare of the people of Thailand.

Through the years Her Majesty has led by example, unstinting in her efforts to improve the lives of the underprivileged throughout the Kingdom.

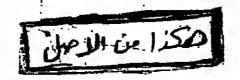
Her Majesty the Queen's initiatives and encouragement have seen the revival of many of the Kingdom's unique arts and crafts. Her Majesty's personal interest and patronage through the SUPPORT Foundation have not only helped revitalise ancient handicrafts threatened with extinction, but also helped provide welcome additional income for many rural folk.

The environment is also benefitting from the personal interest of Her Majesty. During their frequent travels upcountry over the years, Their Majesties the King and Queen have become acquainted with, and concerned for, the preservation of the environment and the protection of wild life species within their natural habitats.

While His Majesty the King has implemented modern farming technology to help save the country's valuable forest areas, Her Majesty the Queen has been instrumental in informing people of the need to care for their natural heritage.

In wishing Her Majesty a very happy birthday, long life, good health and happiness we join with other loyal subjects in our feelings of pride and affection for our caring Queen.





**F2** 

### ADVERTISING SECTION

### Queen's Support Boosts Rural Life

Of all the endeavors personally initiated by Queen Sirikit to help the people of rural Thailand, probably the best known is the Foundation for the Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques, popularly known as SUPPORT.

SUPPORT's origins go back to the early 1970s, when Queen Sirikit was traveling regularly machine-made cloth. with the King through the northeast. At most of their stops, she noticed that many of the women were wearing sa-

tie-dyed silk known as mudmee. Subsequent inquiry revealed that although the subtly colored handmade fabric had once been highly prized in the region and even in Bangkok, it was now in danger of disappearing

rongs made of a particu-

larly handsome variety of

The Queen decided to help. Mudmee was a craft worth saving, she felt, both because of its beauty and because if sales increased it could bring extra income to farm families who often suffered from severe droughts and crop failures. One result of these emergencies was that many farmers were forced to sell their land and migrate to the growing slums of Bangkok in search of work.

Using her own funds, the

Queen set up a small weaving project in the province of Nakhon Phanom, offering to furnish raw materials and buy the finished mudmee at good prices. Since silk thread was in short supply in some areas, she also backed a number of silkworm farms.

Her assistance went even further: mudmee began to appear prominently in her own muchphotographed wardrobe, often in creations by such prominent designers as Pierre Balmain, sparking a dramatic rise in interest among fashion-conscious

Bangkok ladies. A similar situa-tion arose in the far south. where she encountered artisans who were still producing a fine basketware known as Yan Lipao, made from a climbing fern that grew wild in the jungles of the region. Antique examples of the craft could be seen in the Grand Palace in the form of elegant handbags and boxes that had been popular among royal ladies of the 19th century. Now it had become rare. A Yan Lipao project was set up in 1974 in Narathiwat Province, where the royal family has a residence, and striking handbags trimmed with silver and gold began to appear prominently among the Queen's accessories.

Two years later, in order to coordinate what was by then becoming a widely dispersed undertaking. SUPPORT was formally established with Queen Sirikit as patron and chairwoman. It included not only the mudmee and Yan Lipao projects but also a wide assortment of other crafts that she had come across in her rural travels. There were handbags, hats and mais made of jute and palm leaves in Phetchaburi; tiny, exquisitely detailed clay dolls from Ang Thong, near the old capital of Ayuthaya; homespun cotton and silk brocade from the north, as well as fine embroidery and silver jewelry fashioned by hill tribes: nielloware, a traditional specialty of Nakhon Si Thammaraj in the south; handmade silk artificial flowers; and perhaps a doz-

Many ancient skills have enjoyed a profitable revival as a result, but SUPPORT's primary aim was not to create full-time handicraft industries, but rather to provide rural families with ways of earning supplementary income when crops fail or some other disaster strikes, using traditional skills and, in most cases, readily available local materials. This, the Queen reasoned, was a more lasting form of emergency assistance, one that encouraged people to help themselves rather than rely on often erratic government aid.

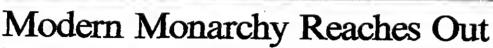
SUPPORT now oversees over a hundred projects in villages around the country, offering courses that range from only a week or so for simple skills to more than a year for complex ones like mudmee weaving and sculpting. Short elementary courses in certain crafts are beld for children during school vaca-tions. When floods of refugees spilled into Thailand in the late 1970s and early '80s, special projects were set up in the camps along the Cambodian and Laotian borders to help women earn money while awaiting resettlement.

In addition, there are two multicraft training centers, one in the compound of Chitrlada Palace, the royal family's official Bangkok residence, and the pose of SUPPORT."

other on the Chao Phraya River near the summer palace of Bang Pa-In. The latter, called the Bang Sai Folk Arts and Crafts Center, has become a popular stop for tourists visiting the ruins of Ayutthaya by road or river and is a picturesque village of Thai-style houses, neat gardens and a shop selling local products. It serves as a permanent home to a number of needy families selected by the Queen and her staff for their skills or willingness to work, and has a school for some 300 students who receive a daily allowance plus travel expenses, working materials and extra pay for finished crafts.

Items produced by the projects and the centers are sold through a network of royal shops called Chitrlada. There are four of them in Bangkok and others in provincial tourist centers. Besides using the crafts herself, with all the publicity value that exposure brings. Queen Sirikit has also promoted them on several trips abroad, most recently in the United States and Europe last winter, bringing in orders from several leading department stores and specialty shops.

"I feel proud that Thais can still make such beautiful things," the Queen once said, "and that doing it will enable our people to stand on their own feet. That is the real pur-



Continued from Page 7

vivid glimpse of the realities of rural life and, at the same time, discovered a way to turn the monarchy into a relevant modern institution. They would bring it into direct contact with the provincial population and dedicate themselves to improving conditions at a basic

Today, the King and Queen and members of their family - Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn, Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn and Princess Chulabhorn — spend almost seven months of the year outside the capital. From residences strategically located in each of Thailand's five major regions, they have visited all 73 provinces, going by heli-

villages. Here they have remarkably informal meetings with local people. Out of such encounters have come more than a thousand "royally initiated" projects, covering everything from improved water supplies and swamp

drainage to more efficient utili-

copter, jeep, boat and, occasion-

ally, on foot to the most remote

zation of farmland and cottage industries for earning supplementary income. A program in the far north, originally started with the King's own funds, in-troduced new crops and tem-perate-zone fruits for hill tribes to grow instead of opium, at the same time bringing medical and educational facilities to tribal settlements. Another has been the Royal Rain-Making Project, under which 14 different chemical formulas have been devised for producing rain under vary-

ing conditions. The royal children are equally active. Crown Prince Maha Vajiralongkorn takes a particular interest in rural hospitals, while Princess Maha Chakri Sirindhorn assists her father in collecting information for his projects, and Princess Chulabhorn has set up an institute to promote scientific research.

Following up on and supervising all these efforts has kept King Bhumibol continuously in Thailand for more than two decades, while the Queen's rare trips abroad have been to promote international sales for her handicraft project or to receive international awards like the Ceres Medal of the UN Food and Agricultural Organization honoring her achievements on behalf of rural women.

Their almost ceaseless travels within the country have made them not only the best-known royals in Thai history but also the most respected. At the same time, it has given the monarchy a subtle but unmistakable moral authority extending through all levels of Thai society.

During a period of communist insurgency, for example, re-bels rarely attacked the royal family in their propaganda and, on occasion, were even willing to meet with them to air grievances. Some of the 1992 democracy demonstrators were the children of an earlier student group that clashed with government forces in the same streets in 1973; then, too, both sides turned to the King for advice and the crisis abated. A decade later, the King and Queen defused an attempted military coup and demonstrated their personal commitment to democratic principles by openly siding with the prime minister of the time; once their position was known, the soldiers quickly

laid down their arms. The outpouring of affection seen at the King's 60th birthday in 1987 and that is now greeting the Queen's anniversary illustrate the vital role of the monarchy in Thailand's rapidly changing society.

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### The Ceremonial Functions

The King and Queen have transformed the Thai monarchy by giving it a familiar, human face.

A significant part of King Bhumibol and Queen Sirikit's public role consists of taking part in various ceremonies and rituals that are deeply rooted in Thai culture and recall the ancient splendor of the monarchy.

The most solemn and splendid, of course, was the coronation itself in 1950, held in historic halls of the Grand Palace built by the King's ancestors two centuries ago. Clad in traditional dress and scated on an ornate throne, the King formally received the invitation to rule over the kingdom, accepted the jewel-studded Royal Regalia and pledged to "reign with righteousness for the benefit and

happiness of the Thai people."

There are also ceremonies, however, that occur more or less regularly. Three times a year, for instance, the King and Queen go to the incredible collection of classic buildings known as the Temple of the Emerald Buddha to preside over the seasonal changing of robes worn by the little image, the most sacred in all the kingdom. These

consist of a crown and adornments of gold and precious stones for the summer, a covering for the head and a gilded monastic robe flecked with gold for the rainy months and a shawl of cnamelcoated solid gold for the winter.

The royal couple takes part in many other Buddhist occasions as well such as presenting robes to monasteries at the end of the annual Lenten period and

sponsoring ordination ceremonies. As Upholder of All Religions in Thailand, however, the King is also concerned with minority groups and regularly visits mosques in the predominantly Muslim provinces of the far south.

The King and Queen

presiding over one of the many ceremonial

occasions that they

attend in Banekok

April 6, which commemorates the founding of the Chakri Dynasty in 1782, is celebrated annually with various events in the palace, as are the birthdays of the King and the Queen, when public audiences are held. May 5 honors the day on which the King received his crown, while a ceremony on Oct. 23 is held in memory of King Chulalongkorn (Rama V), the royal grandfather shared

As titular bead of the armed forces, the king presides each December over the Trooping of the Colors, a colorful event during which the clite Royal Guards pledge their allegiance to him. The Queen, wearing a scarlet uniform, accompanies him on this occasion in her capacity as Colonel-in-Chief of the 21st

Royal Guards Infantry Regiment.

The Royal Ploughing Ceremony, a
Brahman ritual marking the official
start of the rice-planting season that originated in Ayutthaya, was revived at King Bhumibol's suggestion in 1960 and is now held annually at Sanam Luang, a large oval-shaped expanse across from the Grand Palace. Symbolic seeds are sown in the field with the aid of buffaloes, lustral water is sprinkled and ar-cane rites are performed to predict the forthcoming harvest.

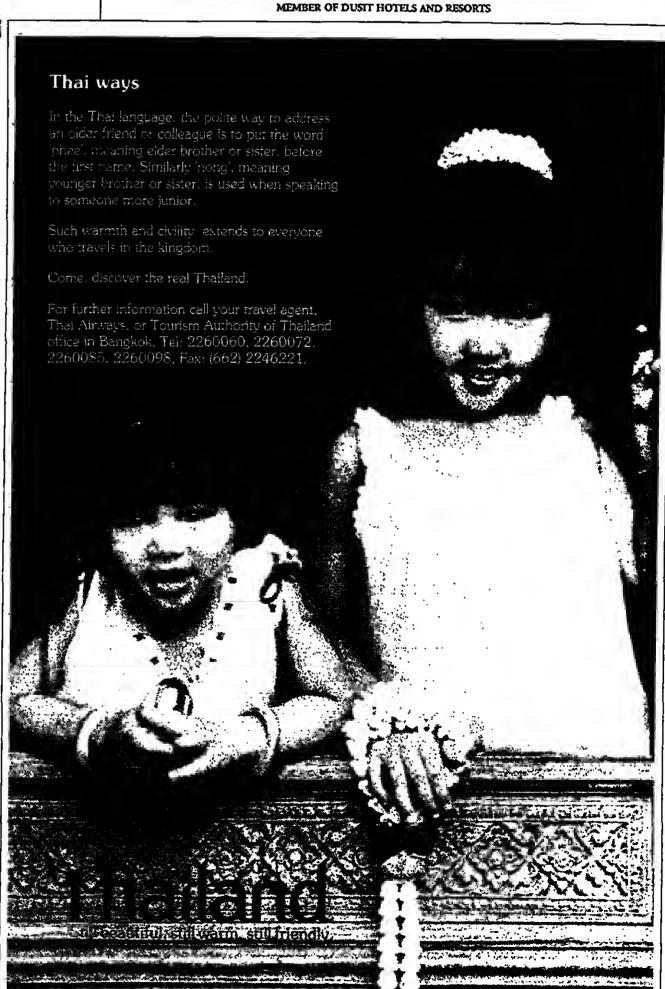
Early in his reign, the King began personally handing out degrees at the graduation ceremonies of every Thai university, as well as at the military academies. The recent growth in number of such institutions has made it necessary to delegate this responsibility to other members of the royal family in some cases, but the King still presides over the ceremonies at Chulalongkom and Thammasat universities, and photographs of the event are among the most

treasured of a graduate's possessions.

In addition, separately or together, the King and Queen preside over a large number of other ritual functions, among them the casting of Buddha images at various monasteries throughout the country, lighting the funeral pyre at important cremations, sprinkling fustral water on honored dignitaries at birthday and wedding celebrations and receiving in audience both visiting heads of state

and officials of the Thai government. Through such events, the magical mystery of monarchy is retained along with its innovative modern activities.

This advertising section was produced in its entirety by the supplements division of the International Herald Tribune's advertising department. ● It was written by William Warren, a longtime resident of Thailand. • All photos by Photobank/Bangkok.



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### Discovering the Charms Of Provincial Thailand

Only a few decades ago, the great majority of visitors to Thailand not only entered the country at Bangkok but also remained there for most of their stay.

provincial attractions.

elephant rides through teak for- and canals. ests and treks to remote hilltribe villages. The traditional center of the region is Chiang concerned, famous for its prob-Mai, overlooked by the low lems but not much else, The mountain where the royal family has its northern residence. which can serve as a base for side trips to such historic towns they have a palace at Sakon as Lamphun and Lampang and Nakhon — and the Tourism as Lamphun and Lampang and also to the national park on Doi Authority of Thailand is now Inthanon, Thailand's highest

Younger travelers who find Chiang Mai too citified these days are going farther into the surrounding countryside to such once-isolated places as Mae Hong Son, a leisurely Shangri-La in a misty valley near the Burmese frontier — or to the former opium-growing area journalists have dubbed the Golden Triangle, where the borders of Thailand, Burma and Laos meet. The big attraction here is trekking through beautiful scenery and visiting such tribal groups as Hmong, Yao, Lahu and Akha.

Chiang Rai has become the headquarters for discovery of the Triangle in the past few years, with dozens of new hotels, guest houses and trekking agencies, but a number of facilities have gone up right on the Mekong River, offering clear

views of all three countries. Sukhothai, in the north-central region, affords an evocative Hua Hin, the country's oldest glimpse of Thailand's past. A seaside resort. King Rama VII 10-year project by the Thai Fine popularized this former fishing

Today, thanks to improved Arts Department and UNEStransportation plus an in- CO has restored much of the creased desire to have a more former capital and created the authentically Thai experience, Sukhothai Historical Park, dotmany visitors are giving the cap- ted with the remains of imposital the briefest of looks before ing temples and Buddha images heading out for more alluring of haunting beauty. On the oc-provincial attractions. Perhaps the most popular water festival, a dazzling sounddestination is the north, now and-light show is held in the easily accessible by plane, train complex, complete with ancient and tour bus. It offers cooler costumes, music and the ritual weather, a distinctive culture of setting little candlelit, lotusand adventure in the form of shaped boats adrift in ponds

> The northeast was long terra incognita as far as tourists were lems but not much else. The King and Queen drew attention to the region with their many local development projects actively promoting its various These include some of the

> finest Khmer ruins to be seen outside Cambodia, particularly Phimai and Phanom Rung, both of which date from the period of Angkor Wat and have been carefully restored to their former glory. Another, even more spectacular temple, Khao Phra Viharn — technically on Cambodian territory but most easily accessible from the Thai side — is expected to be open to. visitors soon. The broad Mekong River that forms the border of Laos is another draw (a bridge linking the two countries has been announced), along with several exuberant annual festivals like the Elephant Roundup held each November in Surin Province and the Candle Festival that marks the beginning of Buddhist Lent during July in Ubon Ratchathani.

> Nearer Bangkok, on the west coast of the Gulf of Thailand, is



Phuket, one of Thailand's most popular tourist attractions.

village among the aristocracy when he built a retreat he called Klai Klangwol, "Far From Care," in the 1920s; ironically, he was staying there in 1932 when news came of the revolution that ended the absolute monarchy. Though developed considerably in recent years, Hua Hin still has a restful, laidback atmosphere very different from that of Pattaya, its rowdy rival across the gulf. (The royal family still goes frequently to Klai Klangwol, using it as a

base to oversee area projects.) The long southern peninsula that extends down to Malaysia is fast overtaking the north as a choice destination, mainly among visitors in search of the perfect combination of sun, sea and serenity. Although a railway was built through the region as long ago as the 1920s. good roads and regular plane service have come only in relatively recent years.

The island of Phuket, off the west coast in the Andaman Sea, was pioneered by intrepid back-packers in the '70s. With more than a dozen picture-postcard

beaches, each separated by dra-matic rocky outcrops, it offered the ultimate in escapist fantasy; an added lure was nearby Phang Nga Bay, where hundreds of jungle-clad limestone precipices rise sheer from the sea, as well as a number of even more isolated offshore islands.

Mass tourism was quick to follow, with the result that Phuket's primitive, thatched-roofed accommodations have been largely replaced by luxury hotels and bungalow complexes. and a new international airport handles charter flights direct from Europe and Australia. A surprising amount of the old

serenity still remains, however. Die-hard escapists, meanwhile, have found new beauty spots in the region: Krabi, for example, not far from Phang Nga Bay, and, on the other side of the peninsula, the island of Koh Samui in the Gulf of Thailand.

Koh Samui is being hailed as the new Phuket, with an air link to Bangkok and the inevitable upmarket facilities beginning to appear.

### The Environmental Queen

Speaking a few years ago at a dinner held in honor of Prince Philip, chairman of the World Wildlife Fund, Queen Sirikit expressed her views firmly. "It must not be recorded in history that our generation was responsible for the destruction of all our forests and wild animals," she said. "They are part of our heritage. They belong here and have as much right to exist as we do."

Thailand's environment, like that of the King's, has come from direct experience. When the couple came to the throne jects elsewhere. four decades ago, about 60 percent of their kingdom was covered by forest, through which roamed wild elephants, gaur and tigers; even an occasional group of kouprey, or wild cattle, could be found in some sparsely settled areas.

Today, as their regular trips through the countryside reveal all too starkly, the forest cover has shrunk to 20 percent and wildlife has become rare outside national parks and preserves. The kouprey has disappeared entirely, now seen only as the logo of the Wildlife Fund Thailand, of which the Queen serves as patron and active supporter.

Stirred by this disquieting evidence, both the King and Oneen became dedicated 'green" advocates long before most of their subjects were aware of any sense of urgency. Over the years, they have be-come involved in numerous environmental projects throughout the country and regularly give voice to their concern. On the occasion of his birthday in 1990, for example, the King gave an audience of some 6,000 well-wishers a long speech on air pollution, the greenhouse effect and other somber subjects.

One of the largest of the royal efforts is Phu Khico Wildlife Preservation Zone, a 1,560square-kilometer tract in the northeastern province of Chaiyaphum. This was created in 1972 after Thai newspapers reported the killing of a rare Sumatran rhinoceros in the densely forested area, the third such incident in a relatively short time. The first years saw a series of clashes between the Royal Forestry Department and hunters, loggers and farmers who had settled in the area: real progress did not begin until

The Queen's concern about nearly a decade later, when the Thailand's richest natural re-King and Queen initiated a multifaceted effort to make Phu Khieo a model for similar pro-

> Their proposal was not merely to conserve the remaining wildlife in the forest but also to replenish it through captive breeding of endangered species and releasing them back into the wild. At the same time, the Queen's SUPPORT foundation began training villagers to earn supplementary income by producing crafts, a research and study center was set up, and educational programs stressed the importance of the sanctuary as a key watershed area to the people living in and around it.

In December 1987, to mark Thailand's first Wildlife Freedom Day, the first captive-bred stock - 70 mammals and 320 birds — was released into the sanctuary. At the same time, some 4,000 former hunters in the area took a solemn vow nev-

er to hunt or peach again.
In the words of a recent study by the United Nations Environmental Program, Phu Khieo is "aimed at maintaining a national heritage for the people, future generations of whom may otherwise come to think that the habitats of tigers and elephants are cages and pens in department stores or in tourist attractions on the fringes of metropolitan Bangkok.

On Mannai Island, off the coast of the southern peninsula. the Queen has started another project on behalf of the giant sea turtle, whose numbers were being decimated because of the demand for their eggs, meat and shells. She worked with the government's fishery department to set up a hatchery and ponds where young turtles could be reared until they were ready for the sea, and she personally donated 200 turtles to start the operation.

Birdlife constitutes one of

sources, with nearly 950 different species identified so far. The Queen has sought to increase public appreciation at the Bang Sai Bird Park, near her SUP-PORT Center on the Chao Phraya River, where a huge aviary covering 160 hectares has become home to over 100 species of birds. Trees, a waterfall and a stream add to the natural atmosphere of the park, the first of its kind in the country.

By a somewhat roundabout route, the Queen has given a new start in Thailand to one species, a large wading bird known as the Eastern Saurus Crane. Fifty years ago. it was common in Thai swamps, but hunting and drainage had such a dire effect that by 1960 it had disappeared entirely.

It survived in other places, however, including northern Australia, where a world authority on cranes. George Archibald, found a number of them in the early 1980s. The Queen gave full support to his suggestion that some be reintroduced into Thailand. Six Australian chicks were raised at the International Crane Foundation in Wisconsin and then, in 1984, flown to the Bang Phra Non-Hunting Area of Chon-buri Province, where they were formally presented to the Queen for release.

One of the project officers remarked at the time, "As these birds are the Queen's property, who will dare harm them?" The significance of Queen Sirikit's involvement in environmental matters lies in that comment. Given the immense respect the King and Queen command at all levels of Thai society, any concern they express inevitably reaches a wide public and is translated into action.

By supporting Thailand's forests and wildlife, the Queen is setting an example for both present and future generations.



Visitors in search of bargains will seek out the traditional crafts for which Thailand has long been famous and which still offer countless opportunities.

The most celebrated Thai craft is undoubtedly the country's lustrous silk, an ancient art that underwent a spectacular revival just in large part to an American named Jim Thompson, and is now in demand all over the world. In addition to older varieties, like the northeastern mudmee ikat popularized by the Queen, there are up-todate weaves and prints for both fashion and home furnishings, sold in hun-dreds of shops in Bangkok and elsewhere.

Another good buy is supple, handwoven Thai cotton, a specialty of the north and northeast, less expensive than silk but available in many of the same weights and patterns at better shops.

For at least 700 years, the Thais have been gifted workers in metal, as shown by the huge images produced in the first capital of Sukhothai, Bronze tableware and accessories, coated with gleaming brass, are especially popular with visitors looking for something both practical and characteristic of the country. Of more recent inspiration are larger decora-

tive bronze objects animals and abstract forms — that in Thailand cost a fraction of the prices they command in design

Another art that goes back to Sukhothai is the production of fine ceramics. Sea-green celadon is available in everything from dinner plates to lamp bases, as are faithful but inexpensive replicas of Chinese blue-and-white export ware. A good place to buy the latter is the Weekend Market held every Saturday and Sunday at Chatuchak Park.

Artificial flowers, plants and even full-sized trees made in Thailand have captured a sizable share of the world market. On-thescene prices, needless to say, are far lower, even at large Bangkok department stores where entire sections are devoted to such goods.

The kingdom mines a variety of native precious and semiprecious stones, particularly sapphires and rubies, but only in the past few decades has it become noted as a place to buy cut gems from elsewhere along with beautifully crafted jewelry. In 1977, the gov-



Perennial favorite: wood carvings from Chiang Mai.

ernment abolished import duties on loose stones, which means that gems can be brought for cutting from as far afield as South America

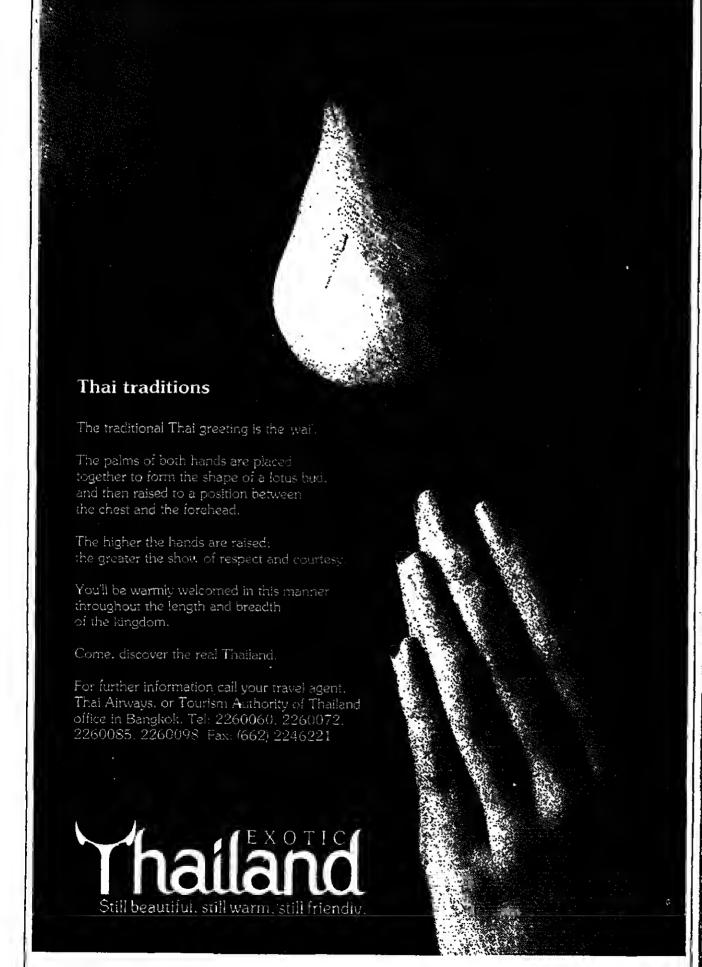
The country now has an estimated 100,000 skilled gem cutters, a gemological institute and countless goldsmiths and designers. Last year, the gem and jewelry export business ranked as the second-largest earner of foreign exchange, even exceeding the traditional rice trade.

Thai law prohibits the export of certain antiques without a permit, but there are still many bargains to be found in the craft category, among them old tex-tiles and baskets, silverware, furniture and items from neighboring Burma, Laos and Cambodia. A thriving industry producing "instant antiques" has sprung up, especially in the north, confusing some tourists, but these are equally desirable as decorative objects, providing

Chiang Mai ranks as the leading source of traditional handicrafts, though its products are widely available not only in Bangkok but also in such resorts as Phuket in the far south. Wood carvings produced by local artisans are a perennial favorite, especially fanciful animals and ornate frames, while other well-known crafts include lacquer ware, silver, embroidered textiles, terracotta and hand-painted paper parasols. Tribal groups from surrounding hills also make a wide variety of distinctive crafts.

The northern city of

in addition to the Weekend Market, Chiang Mai's Night Baznar and innumerable private shops, good places to find high-quality crafts include the Chitrlada outlets; the government-owned Narayana Phand on Rajadamri Road in Bangkok. where a wide selection of local products has been assembled from various regions; and the River City Shopping Center.



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#### A Test to Forecast Chances of Divorce

Psychologists at the Univer-sity of Washington in Seattle say they have devised a simple interview that will predict 94 times out of 100 which couples will still be married four years later, even newlyweds. They said the test could be used by counscions or ciergymen, or by couples themselv

Hosband and wife are asked how they mer, courted and decided to marry; their philoso-phy of what makes a marriage work, and how theirs has changed over the years. The re-searchers are less interested in the answers than in how the couple express themselves.

The main criteria included:

· Affection and expansiveness toward the spouse, or, conversely, negativity or vagueness. • "We-ness" versus separate-

· Volatility, or intensity of feelings when dealing with con-

• Pride, or lack of it, in get-ting through hard times in the

#### **Short Takes**

An \$800 wheelchair with four fat three like a done buggy allows disabled people to navigate beaches. The chair was invented by Mike Hensler, 42, a Daytona Beach, Florida, lifeguard. He said he had built 70 of the chairs since last year, mostly for sale to resort operators, who make them available to disabled visi-

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#### Appalachian Trail **Not for Everybody**

The Appalachian Trail stretches 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) from Georgia to Maine, through a network of public forests and parks. Hiking the entire trail takes months. David M. Ritchey of Alexandria, Virginia, planned to walk only 100 miles of it, but concedes in a Washington Post article that even this was overambitious during the summer.

"Extraordinary stamina is required for carrying heavy loads over a snaking dipping oppres-sive trail," he recalls. "Your gear and the food needed to sustain you for five days at the rate you'll burn calories will equal one-fourth (or more) of your body weight."

He adds, "Big flies, gnats, mosquitoes, ticks and chiggers constantly seek your sweetest spots of flesh. Slathering on more bug juice to repel them adds to the malodorous scum

accreting on your skin." The nights aren't much fun, either. Hikers are "denied a campfire by law and the unend-ing heat, denied the comfort of its dancing yellow light that beats back prowling animals and grotesque shadows. In brief, as the title of Mr. Ritchey's article put it, "This trail can take a hike."

Arthur Higbee



HEADING BACK TO SMOLENSK — Russian troops loading furniture on trucks in Dresden on Tuesday as part of the withdrawal of 45,000 soldiers of the 1st Tank Division from Saxony to the Smolensk area. Each family is allotted one container for its possessions.

### Kabul Battle Rages, **And Jets Join Fight**

ISLAMABAD - A dissident mujahidin group pounded Kabul with rocket fire again Tuesday while pro-government forces used air power against the rebels outside Kabul, Afghan sources said.

An overnight full ended when the hard-line Islamie Party launched another round of heavy rocket fire on the capital, the guerrilla sources said by telephone from Peshawar, a Pakistani border 10wn.

Government planes flew over the city, bombing rocket positions of the Islamic guerrillas in Logar, to the south of Kabul, the sources

Government forces seized at least one rocket brigade captured by the guerrillas under Gulbuddin Hekmatyar last April, when the Communist government in Kabul collapsed, the sources said.

Troops loyal to Defense Minister Ahmed Shah Masood also captured the Kabul residence of Prime Minister Abdul Saboor Farid, who is Mr. Hekmatyar's nominee to the three-month-old Islamic govern-

ment, one source said. Mr. Farid is visiting Tehran

Mr. Hekmatvar, one of several mujahidin partners in the interim coalition, stepped up sporadie bombardment of Kabul last week. forcing the eapital's airport to.

More than 1,000 people have been killed or wounded in the city since the offensive began on Monday. Kabul was hit by more than 650 rockets in the first 90 minutes after dawn.

Mr. Hekmatyar has refused to cooperate fully with President Burhanuddin Rabbani until a group of formerly Communist Uzbek militia withdraws from the city. Heavy fighting was raging be-tween the powerful Uzbek militia

and Mr. Hekmatyar's forces about 10 miles (16 kilometers) outside Kabul in Hod Khel, near the Military University, the sources said,

Kabul was under virtual siege, with only tanks moving in the streets. "A curfew-like situation prevails." a source said.

#### CRACK: A Pistol Shot Ends Torment of a 'Crack Mother' in New York

(Continued from page 1) the shooting occurred. "I never meant to kill that kid," she said.

"That was my only daughter," she added. "I ain't going to have more children. I'm 68 years old and I'm never going to have any more kids."

After the shooting, Mrs. Hutson made a videotape confession, and prosecutors took the highly musual step of having her released on her own recognizance on a second-degree mur-der charge. The case is to go to a grand jury. Detective James Gibbons of the 113th Pre-cinct said she appeared both grief-stricken and relieved after the shooting. "They were very close at one point and seeing

a mother that age, well, even as a cop you feel for her," Mr. Gibbons said. "Of course, from a cop's point of view you also have a person who was shot dead." Friends and neighbors described Mrs. Hut-

son, a retired accounts clerk for the Postal Service, as a devoted mother who had given too much. She ran out of patience, they said, with her daughter's lies, robberies and demands for

Neighbors described the daughter as a long-time drug abuser who took advantage of her mother at every turn. Several stays in drugtreatment centers were to no avail during her eight-year use of crack, but the mother had

hope.
"I did all I could to save her," she said. "I didn't just decide to kill her." Addicts often prey on their relatives, but

crack has made the problem particularly diffi-

"Crack is fraught with more paranoia and psychosis and more violence than most other drugs," said Dr. Robert Millman, director of the drug and alcohol abuse program at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. colleagues from the post office rallied to Mrs. Hutson's support, and a stream of visitors arrived at her one-story white-shingle house in Jamaica, Queens - a tree-lined block of mostly single- and two-story homes with neat lawns -

to help prepare for the wake and funeral. "Her daughter broke into her house two or three times that I know of," said Valerie Linton, a friend and neighbor who brought over baked chicken and macaroni and cheese, "She stole everything, cameras, a VCR, anything she could find, but Daisy never complained. She just loved her daughter so much."

Renee Hutson was once a healthy woman weighing 160 pounds (72 kilograms), but she wasted away to 90 pounds over a few years. She kept her hair short. Before she began using drugs, she was quick to laugh and loved shop-ping, her mother said. She had a stable life and had worked for years as a medical supply clerk in a chemical laboratory.

"Oh, my baby loved clothes," Mrs. Hutson said. "It was nothing for her to go out and buy a

\$300 suit. She always looked good." The mother and daughter resembled each

other and were almost inseparable during those years. That closeness changed after Renee used crack for the first time while attending a party in Harlem, Mrs. Hutson said. She had a couple hundred dollars with her

that night," Mrs. Hintson said. "She told me, 'Ma, I spent all of my money that night." From then on, she just went down." She started selling her clothes, jewelry and furniture to support her habit. Mrs. Hutson looked down at her outstretched left hand and

pointed to a diamond ring. T paid \$1,500 for this one-and-a-half-carat ring years ago," Mrs. Hutson said. "I bought Renee one too. But she sold hers for \$50 to buy said.

crack. Everything I bought for me, I bought for

As their relations deteriorated, Mrs. Hutson obtained a court order of protection, forbid-ding the daughter to enter her house. She even began proceedings to oust her daughter from a small bungalow bought for her 18 years before, fearing the place might be seized in a drug On Aug. 4, the daughter rang the bell of her grandmother's apartment, where Mrs. Hutson

was caring for the 91-year-old woman. The daughter is said to have told Mrs. Hntson she needed money to pay drug dealers who were after her. When Mrs. Hutson refused, her daughter became abusive. Mrs. Hutson called the police, but Renee was gone by the time they That afternoon, she returned, pushed her way into the apartment and renewed her de-

mands. This time she had bruises on her face. She told her mother that the drug dealer had hit her. Mrs. Hutson told her to wait outside and again dialed for the police. But the police declined to arrest her for violation of the protection order, saying it ap-

plied only to Mrs. Hutson's house on Inwood Street, Mrs. Hutson then told them there was a warrant out for her daughter's arrest. They told her they weren't the warrant usd," said Wellesley Blackburn, a neighbor

and friend. At 4 P.M., Rence called her mother at the personal ties with Chancellor Helgrandmother's apartment with more threats. "That was it for me," the mother recounted.

"She said, 'Ma, they're going to beat me again and then they're going to come over here and get you and Grandma." "I went to get my gun and, I'll be damned, I went over there and shot her," Mrs. Hutson

#### MAJOR: Critics Assail 'Passivity'

(Continued from page 1) as he put it the day after he came to

power in November 1990. But trouble started even before Britain's turn at the helm began, when Danish voters in early June rejected the treaty on European monetary and political union signed in Maastricht in December.

Since then, Mr. Major has had to vithdraw ratification of the treaty from the British parliamentary agenda for fear that the Thatcherite anti-European wing of his own party might attract enough support to sink the accord before final passage. Originally the government saw no problems in ratifying the Maastricht treaty by the end of the year; recently, Mr. Major conceded that it might not happen until next year, assuming French voters do not kill it by rejecting it in a referendum on Sept. 20.

As it stands, the treaty, which lays the framework for a common currency by the end of the decade, cannot go into effect until all 12 member nations ratify it.

In the sour political mood of August, even Mr. Major's close mut Kohl of Germany have been cited as evidence of his passivity; Britain, the conservative magazine The Spectator argued earlier this month, has surrendered control over its monetary policy to the Ger-

Mr. Lamont came under fire last uncertain.

pean Community colleagues to a minimum rate of value added tax. the levy on all goods and services in the European Community, of 15 percent. Britain's rate is already

higher, at 17.5 percent. The idea was to prevent "cheap" countries from undercutting "expensive" ones when the last internal European tariff harriers come down at the end of the year. But Mr. Lamont was accused in the press of having surrendered one more sovereign British prerogative over taxes to his European col-

#### A 'Star War' Rift Holds Up Funds

Los Angeles Times Service WASHINGTON - The Senate has apparently abandoned a military spending authorization bill for fiscal year 1993 in a dispute over elforts to cut funds for the Strategic Defense Initiative missile defense

The decision to shelve the bill could mean that the Pentagon may be forced to settle for less money than it has requested for some programs. Congress is required by law to pass an authorization bill before it can appropriate funds. How lawmakers will resolve the problem is

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From East-West Confrontation to Regional Instability

Rome, October 22-23, 1992

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**OCTOBER 23** 

OPENING KEYNOTE ADDRESS Giuliano Amato, Prime Minister, Italy

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International Herald Tribune The New Geopolitics of Europe Zbigniew Brzezinski, Counselor, Center for Strategic and International Studies and Professor, Johns Hopkins

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The Contribution of NATO in the Search for European General John M Shallkashvill, Supreme Allied Com-

mander, Europe, SHAPE New Instruments for Collective Security: Efforts to Coordinate NATO, the CSCE, the UN and WEU Francois Heisbourg, Director, The International Insti-

Guest Speaker: Salvo Ando, Minister of Defense. Italy

tute for Strategic Studies, London

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CORRIERE DELLA SERA



### Vying For The World Exports: Thailand's Export Promotion Drive

Walk through a supermarket in Abu Dhabi, packaged foods from Thailand can be found on almost every aisle. Pick up garments in department stores across the U.S., again the made in Thailand label. Examine branded electronic products in Japan and Europe, at the least, some of the components will come from Thailand.

Thailand's solid reputation began with an outstanding performance as an agricultural producer. Its exports have maintained one of the world's highest growth rates over the past four years, averaging almost 25%. Exports in 1991 totalled more than US\$ 28 billion making Thailand the world's 25th largest exporter. While export growth should slow during 1992 in response to global economic conditions, projections still see a respectable increase to roughly \$ 34 billion.

The key to Thailand's export growth has been the country's aggressive policy to diversify its export base over the past decade. Farm shipments have dropped from 68% of total exports to 17%. Today Thailand sells abroad more textiles, computers and components, integrated circuits and jewelry than rice, its traditional export mainstay.

The Director- General of the Department of Export Promotion, Oranuj Osatananda, is confident about the continued strong growth of exports despite the negative image left by the May tragedy. The reason is simple: production was not affected and exporters have been able to meet their delivery deadlines while maintaining quality. "We have not been affected directly by the May incident," Oranuj says,"We are affected only by the competitiveness of the product itself."

However, while basically confident, Oranuj also warns, "At this point we cannot be complacent. We are at the edge. There is more world competition. We have to adjust, improve our products without adding to the cost. This involves the use of more hi-tech equipment in production so that we can increase quality even more."

It is here that the role of the DEP grows in importance. It is the Thai government's designated export promotion agency, under the Ministry of Commerce and, thus, is responsible for advising the government on all matters relating to promoting export efficiency. Overseas, the DEP operates through its own network, through Thai Trade Centers in Europe, America, Australia, Japan and Hong Kong as well as through Commercial Counsellors' offices.

#### Confidence: How Others View Us Today

are the views of two: Monsanto and Citicorp

largely by the strength of our local Thai organization. Our positive experience there has convinced us of the desirability of making a major investment in performance plastics in Thailand to serve our

for foreign investments, our strong local partner and Thailand's...

H.M. The Queen's Birthday: The whole Nation rejoices.

The year of 1992 in Thailand has taken on an especial meaning for the people of Thailand as they celebrate the 60th birthday of Her Majesty Queen Sirikit.

The Thai calendar is divided into cycles of 12 years each. The completion of the fifth cycle is considered a most auspicious occasion, and the nation has thrown itself whole-heartedly into marking the event.

Across the country communities have staged a variety of shows, dinners, dances and festivals to share the birthday, and also to raise money for the many charities which the Queen graciously supports.

Queen Sirikit's romance with the country, and with the monarchy, goes back to the Spring of 1948 where the meeting of a young couple proved to be the opening chapter of a story that has captured the hearts of millions of people over the past four dec-

Twenty-one year old Crown Prince Bhumibol Adulyadej was enjoying a break from his engineering studies in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Seventeen-year-old Mom Rajawongse Sitikit Kitiyakara, meanwhile, was studying advanced music and languages, subjects which she began two years earlier in London where her diplomat father was stationed.

The couple got on rather well from the beginning, with their common interests, notably music, and close family links, helping foster the relationship...

Later that year the Crown prince was involved in a serious motor car accident in Switzerland, and the young M.R. Sirikit and her mother travelled to be at his bedside. During his long convalescence the pair grew even closer, and on July 19, 1949, their engagement was announced.

M.R.Sirikit Kitiyakara's father, HRH Prince Chandaburi Suranath, who was a descendant of King Chulalongkorn, was posted to London with the diplomatic corps after World War II, and his daughter joined him there, and later in Paris, where her destiny was to be so dramatically changed.

The year 1950 will always be remembered in Thailand for the Royal marriage ceremony which was performed by H.M. Queen Sawang Wattana, Royal Grandmother of the King, and local reports cited thousands of people flooding the capital in spontaneous festivity; "A grand and memorable occasion for the whole nation."

All agreed that the new Queen - "radiantly beautiful" was everything a nation could want and more.

Five days after the marriage, the Coronation of the King, now

officially Rama IX, took place, whileata parallel ceremony, Mom Rachawongse Sirikit was becoming Queen.

Forty-two years after the hectic days of 1950, Thailand prepares once again to stage a "grand and memorable occasion" on August 12, both for the Queen's birthday, and for national Mothers' Day, which has been proclaimed in Her Majesty's honor as the Symbol of Motherhood.

In an interview some years ago Her Majesty Queen Sirikit was asked about the extent to which His Majesty the King has encouraged her to devote so much of her time to improving the welfare of her people. Smiling softly, the Queen responded;" He didn't encourage me at all - he ordered me. He said he would look after the land and I must look after their families". Queen Sirikit speaking of her husband the King, "It changed my life."

Indeed, Her Majesty the Queen's life was changed, but in the process she has also changed thousands of lives for the better through her steadfast commitment to welfare programmes.

Her Majesty's untiring efforts have won her the recognition not only of the people of Thailand but the world community, which has honored her with a number of prestigious awards.

One of the hallmarks of their majesties has been their untiring tours across the length and breadth of Thailand.

The journeys began during the early days of the reign, and continue to this day with the Royal couple sometimes spending as much as 8 months of the year

working from their four Royal residences outside Bangkok.

In 1976 the Queen set up the Foundation for Promotion of Supplementary Occupations and Related Techniques (SUPPORT) with an initial and personal donation of 3,500,000 Baht and private donations.

Its main objectives are train low-income farming families to earn extra money through folk arts and craft, and it now has more than 35 centers around the country, involving 200 villages and 9,000 artisans employed in various projects.

#### Entrepreneurship: The key To Economic Strength

As in every agrarian society, in the beginning there were landlords and peasants. These were leavened in Thailand's case during the late 19th century by an influx of Chinese, who gradually assimilated, becoming the intermediaries who facilitated the country's development.

Spurred on by a private sector that was quick to see opportunities and seize upon them, Thailand's economy blossomed and, in doing so, spawned a succession of sprawling conglomerates. Most shared the same dynastic beginnings - a strong, self-made entrepreneurial leader, whose skill and will-power drove the group to the

#### Corporate Dynasts

These business dynasties prospered. In 1970, thirty-six were listed as Thailand's most powerful commercial groups, according to Wall Street economist and project analyst Peter Beal. They were to remain, as Beal put it, "unique and supreme", until the 1980's when a new element came on the scene the returned overseas-educated technocrats and managers, many of

whom were graduates of the top universities and technical schools in the United States and Europe.

Parallel to the rise of these Sino-Thai dynasties was the founding at the royal initiative of the Siam Commercial bank and the Siam cement Group. Both today are credited as being leaders in management technology, integrity and profitability. A training ground for technocrats and entrepreneurs, along with some of the more efficient state enterprises - such as the **Electricity Generating Authority** of Thailand and the Petroleum Authority of Thailand - they have helped build a pool of managerial

#### The '80's Generation

In the 1980's, however, the face of entrepreneurship in Thailand began to change dramatically.

Economic reform under Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda brought about not only growth, but a dramatic opening of business opportunity as Thailand began its steady climb up the economic lad-This proved irresistible for overseas-educated young Thai

business men and business women. Here are just two examples...

Korn Chatikavanii, 28,

Managing Director of Jardine Fleming Thanakom Securities, has just about everything going for him. Educated at Winchester College and Oxford, with two and half years at S.G. Warburg Merchant Bank in London, Korn says about his return to Thailand, "Right place, right time, in one of the most exciting environments in the world" The Thai Stock Exchange he calls, "a big plate for steak" and Thailand,"the country of the fu-

Watanan Suthwartnarueput, 31, takes fame in her stride. As Thailand's "first and only securities representative", she opened up James Capel (Far East) Ltd's Bangkok office in 1987 and recently did the same for S.G. Warburg. "Nan" says her worldwide education as an ambassador's daughter - that saw her graduate from the Fletcher School of Diplomacy and join the Banker's Trust executive training program - was exactly the right background for what she is doing

"I came back to Thailand in 1985, just before the economic turnaround, so I could see it all happen." she remarks" yes, there may be rough spots ahead, but if we make the right internal adjustments, things won't go wrong."

#### Implication For Growth

The effervescence experienced in the private sector since 1987 has carried over into every sector of the economy. Private sector entrepreneurship has raised expectations, increased performance standards and helped people the governmental reforms that promise to launch Thailand's fullfledged economic take-off in the 1990s.

Self-serving, money-losing state enterprises and companies that no longer measure up are being phased out or revitalized. The future emphasis now is on pulling together and this challenge is being met successfully by astute well-managed public companies, such as the Siam Cement Group, and progressive financial institutions like the Sram Commercial Bank.

There are many international investors in Thailand. These

"Monsanto has a 40-year history of growth in Thailand driven customers in the Southern Asia/China region.

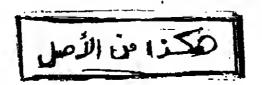
"Despite recent political events, Monsanto remains confident that the resiliency of the Thai people, the favourable Thai climate central location in Southeast Asia will prove this investment to be a prudent and productive decision."

Earle H. Harbison, Jr.

President and Chief Operating Officer Monsanto Company

Because of sound fundamentals, the outlook for Thailand's economy over the near and long term remains good. Continued steady growth in the trading, manufacturing and service sectors, coupled with the additional stimuli provided by infrastructure investments and in

creased consumer spending preduce annual real GDP provide a second next five years. Such growth diversity and unproved resident non and market-opening market have the improve what warm investment climate. These a That and s'exempetitiveness and economic growth.



Economic Outlook:

Moving Up The Ladder

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AT HEAT

### H.E.. The Prime Minister: A Special Interview

A former diplomat and businessman, Cambridgeeducated Anand Panyarachun has been called "Thailand's reluctant trustee". Twice he has been asked to head governments after extraordinary events. Twice he has accepted - first after a military coup in 1991 and again after the May tragedy. Although he disdains the image of being a white knight, both times he has surprised the country and disarmed the critics with his sense of vision, his determination and his patriotism.

His present government, called Anand II in the Thai way, has as its central mission the holding of free and fair elections on September 13, 1992, and is expected to resign once a new government is formed. Here is an edited summary of an interview conducted in July.

#### The Aftermath of Tragedy

The most immediate consequence of the events in May was not the negative image projected abroad. As far as the Thai people were concerned there was a deep sense of disillusionment, frustration and hopelessness. What saved the day was the King's "intervenrion" which brought together the two leaders of the opposing forces, right in the middle of the crisis and in full view of the entire nation. The physical violence virtually stopped and there was a universal sense of relief. That was the beginning of a very long mending process.

When I was appointed Prime Minister, there was another period of general relief. I'm a beneficiary of that and I set my mind to try to restore first of all a sense of self-confidence in the Thai people, because if the Thai people do not believe in themselves and

matter how many millions you spend on public relations or advertising, you won't achieve what you set out to do.



H.E.Prime Minister Anand Panyarachun

#### Democratic Development

I hold the belief that democracy is a bad system, but there is none better, as Winston Churchill said. I believe in the in the future of Thailand, it doesn't fundamental right of people to

choose their own representatives. My personal interest is to see that right is preserved and is exercised by the voters. I have no way and I have no wish to tell them who to vote for

#### The September Election

I am quite sure the results of the forthcoming election will be better than the last one. How much better I do not know. We still have time to conduct a democratic campaign. The events in May have become a catalyst. Definitely political awareness and consciousness have been raised. The momentum is there and more and more people will begin to appreciate the difference between "good" elected representatives and not so good."

This year you see a radical change in the attitudes of the people. More and more people are prepared to get involved in the political process.

#### The Next Parliament

The majority of the old faces will be returned. But in the different social and political environment that has been brought about by the events of May and by the accumulated changes that have taken place in our society in the last ten years, even the old faces will have to conduct themselves better in the next Parliament.

#### Political Stability in Thailand

When you talk about political stability - and this a belief l have held for a number of years those who know Thailand also know that in the past 40 years we might have had 15 or 17 coups and 16 or 17 constitutions, and yet Thailand was not much affected by these changes.

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The type of changes which occurred were mainly cosmetic changes of individuals. But there was hardly any interruption of a market direction in out economic and financial policies.

Moreover, the bureaucracy was there in times of crisis to carry the flag. Politicians and military figures came and went, but they were not material to what was a rather stable process of gradual economic improvement, a gradual orientation of our economy to international matkets and a gradual orientation to more political freedom.

"In total we will have had 18 months of formulation, enactment and consolidation of policies."

#### Anand I and Policy Stability

In total we will have had 18 months of formulation, enactment and consolidation of policies and measures. I do not see how anyone is going to reverse that, even if he wanted to.

Why? Because if you look at all our political parties there are no major differences in their economic orientation. None of our political parties has come and said that if they were in power they would adopt policies different from what has been going on before.

We made a concrete beginning of the process of modernizing our economy to prepare ourselves to be competitive in the international marketplace. We convinced our people of the need and desirability of integrating our

### **Business Analysis:** The End of Complacency

The events of May shattered many illusions - Thai as well as foreign. Inevitably reaction will set in. As tourism receipts wilt, and foreign investment continues the decline begun a few years back and real growth rates slow, contrarian thought will reign supreme for a brief moment and Thailand - once touted as the next newly industrialized economy (NIE) - will become the also-ran of the '90s.

Balance will return - almost certainly by '94, if not before. By then bargain-hungry tourists will be revelling one of the world's premier destinations. Foreign investment flows - which have as much to do with home market economics as Thailand's attractiveness - should again be increasing.

What will be different, one hopes, is that complacency will have been driven from the Thai marketplace - complacency both for foreign business and especially the Thai people, who tended to take for granted their cycle of coup and politics as usual.

#### A Hurdle To Clear

You cannot have massive, rapid social and economic change without some political tension. Every successful economy in East and Southeast Asia, consequently, has a major political hurdle to overcome in the next ten to fifteen years. The confrontation in May tively easy.

between the armed forces and largely middle class demonstrators was a signal which should not be

In that sense, Thailand has been fortunate, despite the tragic loss of life in May, that it has an opportunity to clear its hurdle early - when the task is compara-

the two Anand governments. Their reforms have significantly dismantled the remaining structure of state monopolies and state enterprises, long political prizes in the tussle between civilian and military regimes. As one sage Thai observes, the freer the economy, the freet the political system can be. Thailand's success, of

The stage has been set by

course, may not at first be easily discernible. That politics tend to seem messy to outsiders, according to Bankers Trust's Asian expert William H. Overholt - messy because they are competitive and diverse. Yet they are also efficient.

#### The Base Of Stability

Thailand is inherently politically stable. More than a decade ago the then U.S. Ambassadot, Morton Ambramowitz, called it the most stable country in Southeast Asia - and that logic remains true today.

The King, the monarchy, the bureaucracy, these are the country's traditional anchors. Politicians and generals might come and go, coalitions form and reform, but the fundamental stability of the political system has remained and with it policy continuity.

In the 1980s the emergence of a broad-based private sector added another element of stabil-Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda, a military man by background, did not understand business and opened a dialogue with the private sector. Fulfilling the dream of a Thailand, Inc., this

dialogue grew. The government proved so responsive that by the end of Prem's tenure, business

leaders say, they no longer had

begun to enjoy the benefits

of the Anand I reforms."

"We have not yet really

any specific complaints. The dialogue continues. It has been institutionalized and extended to the provincial level. Beyond that, however, businessmen are more inclined than ever to take the next step and enter the

political arena.

The end of complacency is just as important in the economy. Thailand will graduate to be a NIE in the '90s. But NIE status now is a moving target, defined differently in each market. Thailand's experience will be different from Korea or Taiwan, Hong Kong or Singapore. It must move much faster to identify niches of comparative advantage as southern China - and later is ASEAN neighbors Malaysia and Indonesia - follow the same track

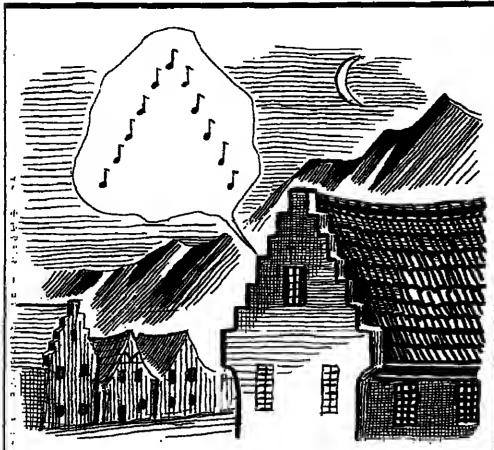
The work of the two Anand governments, however, gives Thailand an enormous advantage. Economically, the country has cleared the desks fat more effectively than many realize.

"We have not yet really begun to enjoy the benefits of the Anand I reforms," remarks Siam Cement Vice President Pramon Sutivong: "the cost of doing business in Thailand is going to be much less. Setting up a factory is now very easy."

This special supplement has been made possible by the generous co-operation of the following concerns:

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said, during an interview when both singers were

Both women did get jobs for the 1991-92 season as a result of their late-1990 tour. The book ends

with three glowing "East Germany audition sto-ries," two by the authors, suggesting golden oppor-

As it happened, the two singers had rather differ-

As the price of the company in Dobeln, a small town southeast of Leipzig, where the theater seats only 295 people. She appeared in leading parts in Offenbach's "Contest of Hoffmann," Mozart's

"Nozze di Figaro," Donizetti's "Lucia di Lammer-moor" and Offenbach's "Orphèe aux Enfers," and

did the Queen of the Night in Mozart's "Zanberflöte" in a nearby city as a guest artist.
"I was greeted in Döbeln with open arms," she

said. "The entire administration helped me carry

my baggage up the stairs. I was the manager's little

favorite. In 'Orpheus,' I get to do splits and the can-can, topless." She has since reported that she has not yet managed the splits and decided to wear

a corset. "At 29 you begin to become aware of gravity," she wrote in a letter.

relations, visiting schools to impart insights about America and Western ways.

The people in Döbeln have been wonderful, she said. I have so many friends there.

Sullivan did get to sing Senta in Wagner's "Flio-gende Hollander" and Mimi in Puccini's "La Bo-

ième," in the rather larger city of Erfurt, which is

the capital of the newly formed state of Thuringia. But otherwise, her road was altogether rougher

best thing about the place was the man I met."

The man was Hans Rotman, a Dutchman who is

the principal conductor at Erfurt and now Sulli-

van's fiance. She returned with him to Amsterdam,

and has no plans to go back. "Not in this lifetime,

bubba," she said. Rotman has suggested that a sequel to "Kein Angst, Baby," might be called

Some of Sullivan's problems may reflect linger-

ing anti-foreign hostility in the former East Ger-many. Maddisoo, too, heard broken bottles

smashed on the sidewalk outside her window and

But she quickly added that "most people in Döbeln were shocked by that," and Sullivan, too, upon reflection, isn't really sure whether the per-

son she discovered in her bedroom was actually a

oeo-Nazi "or just some thug."
Although Maddison will be back in Döbeln this

season on a guest contract, both singers plan to resume auditioning in the fall, this time concen-

trating on Western Germany and this time with

"The audition trail doesn't end after you get your first job," Maddison warned.

than Maddison's.

"Angst, Baby."

passing cries of "Sieg, Heil!"

HE has also worked hard at community

passing through Berlin.

tunities in that part of the world.

### Singers' How-To Guide To Opera Without Angst

Sopranos Pass On Tips on Working in Germany "The workshop wasn't much help, and we realized people occded a book like ours." Maddison

By John Rockwell New York Times Service

ERLIN — Even though the United States has developed a lively regional opera scene in recent decades, Europe is still full of American opera singers busily building their careers. The best pass their apprenticeships abroad and then move on to recordings and international stardom.

They are at the glittering summit of the operatic world. But they all began their ascent at humbler base camps near the bottom, along with hundreds of other hopefuls who never made it past the tree line,

so to speak.

Some of those who fail to attain international success still manage honorable mid-level careers in midsized ensembles and cities. Others fade back

Dorothy Maddison, a coloratura soprano, and Gail Sullivan, a dramatic soprano, are still at the aspiring stage. Indeed, to hear their tales of odd jobs to pay for the rent and for more singing lessons, the very fact of getting a job in opera, any job, represents success in itself.

Sullivan says she is 28 years old. Maddison, who has been married for 12 years to a London-based English doctor, says she is in her 30s. She also remarks, with the bubbling good humor characteristic of both singers, that "the best 10 years of a woman's life are between 29 and 30."

What makes them ooteworthy beyond the cities in Eastern Germany in which they sang last season is that they have collaborated on a how-to book

about getting just the kind of jobs they got.

It's called "Kein Angst, Baby" (No Sweat, Baby),
a phrase Sullivan heard on a dubbed German version of the American television series "Magnum, PI" and made her battle cry during audition tour in the fall of 1990.

HE BOOK is chattily written, cheerful if oo literary masterpiece. But it is full of solid, practical advice specifically directed at entry-level English-speaking singers who want to see if they can get engagements at German opera companies, particularly companies in the eastern parts of the country, where Westerners are still something of a novelty.

There are anecdotes and addresses and practical insights and homey tips, from how to dress for an audition, to what kind of arias to prepare, to handling a nervous accompanist. All of which has won the book friendly reviews in opera magazines.
"We know. We've been there. We did it. We got

jobs!" the singers trumpet on the back of the book. The only formally published edition of the book is the English version, available for £9.95 from Rhine-gold Publishing Ltd., 241 Shaftesbury Ave., London WCZH 8EH. The American version can be obtained only as a mail order by sending a check for \$15 made out to "Kein Angst, Baby," P. O. Box 675, Burtons-ville, Maryland 20906. The person who sends out the book will be Sullivan's cousin.

Sullivan comes from Iowa and Maddison from Minnesota. Both spent a lot of time in other jobs, trying to develop their techniques and the confi-dence to plunge into central European operatic waters. They met in Bayreuth, Germany, the home of the Wagner Festival, at a workshop intended to prepare singers for the auditioo tour, the principal time for such auditions being October through

### In 'Mother Tongue,' Language to Bash By By Sheridan Morley International Herald Tribune

ONDON - Alan Franks's The Mother Tongue" (at the Greenwich) is that comparative rarity for the 1990s, a domestic drama about middle-class life in South London. Its central figures are a mother and daughter, brilliantly played by Pruncila Scales and Gwen Taylor, locked together by dark parental secrets but separated by the barriers of their own vocab-

Franks is a journalist by trade, and his starting-point here is the tongue as a lethal weapon, as well as an indicator of class, background and desires.

Each of his seven characters (mother, daughter, grandson, two feminist support-

#### THE LONDON STAGE

group attendants, an insurance assessor and group attendants, an insurance assessor and mother's gentleman caller) is locked into their own vocabulary, and each uses it to assault the others. The issues they raise, from mother's Kensingtonian distaste for her daughter's one-parent Clapham life through to the support-groupies' casual determination to destroy such fragile peace as has been created around the kitchen sink, are familiar enough; but Franks's conclusions are more integrating formed as they are on the notions. intriguing, focused as they are on the notions of language as a blunt instrument with which we slowly clob our relatives to living death.

At times in the second half, perhaps aware that be is writing a debate rather than a drama, "The Mother Tongue" lurches into revelatory melodrama about an uninsured house or a late father's alcoholic and sexual

but for most of its length "The Mother Tongne" confronts the old English familial hypocrisies with commendable raw energy and a suitable sense of language. Prunella Scales as the poisonous matriarch and Gwen Taylor as her radicalized daughter are well matched as the twin poles of a well dysfunctional family on heat.

Time has not been altogether kind to Alan Ayckbourn's "Absent Friends," newly re-vived by Peter James on the rather too large main stage of the Lyric Hammersmith.

Positively uneventful when compared with The Mother Tongue," it dates from 1974 and has at its heart one single, simple black joke. A gathering of friends has been arranged over tea to console the one of their number, who has just lost his fiance in an accident at sea. But the bereaved Colin, blissfully locked into his happy snaps and his memories of the deceased, is the only member of the group to be truly happy.



All the others, whose partners have been tactless enough to stay alive, are deep into marital and alcoholic discord while Colin's fervent joy only serves to highlight their miscry as the evening wears on. Extramantal affairs are revealed, professional lives crash, but there still is Colin, showing his snapshots and preserving the only kind of perfect relationship available, one which we are led to believe would also have proved a disaster had the financie and diverged at precisely the had the fiancee not drowned at precisely the right moment in their friendship.

It is a thin basis on which to construct an entire play, and Peter James's cast is not helped by having to bash it out across the vast open spaces of the Lyric stage. Gary Bond as the manic Colin, and Suzy Blake as the increasingly desperate and distraught hostess, do what they can to keep it all alive. On the National's open Olivier stage, Robert Lepage's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" is

the first in 20 years to challenge the manic directorial intensity of Peter Brook's tightrope version, this time with mixed results. Lepage has condemned his cast to a mud-

bath that occupies virtually his whole acting

OME have trouble with the plot. some with the poetry and some with the English language itself. This is not the place to start if you have never before seen the "Dream." If you have, and are as board of its conventional producand are as bored of its conventional productions as Lepage would appear to be, then there are certain virtues here, not least a breathtaking moment toward the end when

the back, black walls of the set are raised to

show us at last where we really are: on the

banks of the Ganges. There is also an immensely acrobatic Puck from Angela Laurier, who manages to get her apparently triple-jointed ankles up around

Bottom's head to form the ears of his mask, but by and large the more conventional the players (Rupert Graves as Lysander, Rudi Davies as Helena) the more lost they are in Lepage's weird and wondrous performance-

An iron bedstead is dragged through the mud to form the acting area, upon which Timothy Spall as Bottom leads the rude mechanicals through an evening that seems to have more and more to do with Lepage an less and less to do with Shakespeare.

This is the "Dream" turned nightmare, except that just when you have decided on Lepage's dark purpose be conjures up an image of stunning beauty, such as the Ganges, and you are left to consider yet again the true purpose of an exotic director's beacht

Shakespeare two, Lepuge five is about the

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### A Cool Breeze Wafts in Paris

#### Some Light Stage Fare, Alfresco, for the Dog Days

weighty "think" plays and trot out material more appropriate for the dog days.

"I had a really bad year in Erfort," she said. "I An alfresco pastime for a warm woke up one night and found a neo-Nazi in my evening is Jean Henri Blumen's bedroom. Then I was thrown out on the street with "Coup de Chance" (Stroke of Luck) at the Hôtel de Sully that my sofa. They told me they'd find me an apartment, draws on the Bible, Greek mytholbut since February, I've lived in six different places. I spent months with no hot water and no bathroom, ogy, Persian legends, Berber mysticism and the fairy tales of Shakeand there wasn't a shower at the theater, either. "They treat you like that and then they expect you speare, Perrault and Grimm for a to come back for more. I turned down my contract round-the-world voyage spiced for next season - nobody can live like that. The with humor.

The Shakespeare Garden theater in the Bois de Boulogne offers matinees of Eugène Labiche's frisky farce "29 Degrees a l'Ombre" (29 Degrees in the Shade) on Saturdays and Sundays at 3 P. M. during August.

More than 30 indoor playhouses are available, most of them bubbling with Gallic esprit. At the Comédie de Paris, "Voltaire's Folies" continues to rock the house with its sketches of the philosopher's mockery of blind ignorance and imbecile superstitions that cause misery.

Jean-Noël Fenwick's "Les Palmes de M. Schutz," a pleasing piece about the initial scientific research of Pierre and Marie Curie, is back at the Théâtre des Matherins. Georges Feydean, the evergreen playwright whose broad comedies of the early century never fail, is represented with his "Puce à l'Orcille" ("A Floa in Her Ear") at the

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss la Mère de Madame" is at the Lu-

Though Vienna and Frankfurt have permanent English theaters, Paris has been unable to establish such an institution despite many attempts to do so. But recently, a has found the key to having more London-based company, known as plays in English in Paris. the European Players Theater Company, visited the Theatre Marie Stuart after success in Rome in the Textro dell'Orologio with "In Transit," a program of four one-act

plays that caught public favor and filled the house. The competent quartet consists

Opulent revues add glitter and glamour to the end of the season.

of Adele Salem, Cinzia Hardy, Ben Martin and David Emerson. The two plays of the first evening were Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look" about a wife who liberated berself from her egomaniacal husband, and Shaw's "Overruled," an amusing comedy on twitting the absurdi-ty of English middle-class morality.

The second evening program was Hugh Leonard's adaptation of Edith Wharton's short story, "Roman Fever," in which two ladies of a certain age meet on a Roman terrace and discuss their pasts, fol-lowed by John Mortimer's "The

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Michodière and his one-act, "Feu Fear of Heaven" in which two En-la Mère de Madame" is at the Lughshmen finding themselves in adverted into a hospital are overwheimed by the beauty of painted art on the ceiling. The European Players Theater Company

> HE opulent Parisian revues with their costuming, decor and scenic wonders surpass their rivals elsewhere. Nothing can be compared to their glitter and glamour since Ziegfeld's days.

Restaurants invaded the cabarets and the dinner-spectacle policy has become de rigueur. Even the famed music hall, the Folies-Bergère, has added a sumptuous feast in its promenade immortalized in a Renoir painting. Dinner begins at 7:30 as an overture to the show that starts at 9:30 to display Michel Gyarmathy's tableaux in a brilliant production. The price for dinner, a half-bottle of Champagne and the show is 650 francs (\$130) per per-

The Lido's extravaganza, "Bravis-simo," by René Fraday and Bob Turk, is another sample of inventive staging and production as it unrolls at lightning speed. At the Modin-Rouge, once the haunt of Toulouse-Lautrec, there is yet another carnival of the genre, "Formidable," crowd-ed with singers, dancers, stuntmen and clowns. Its feverish action dashes from wild cancan ensembles to an aquarinm interlude in which giant crocodiles go swimming with members of the cast.

### Back to 'Young Werther'? The Story of the Story

By Bernard Holland New York Times Service

ANTA FE, New Mexico — When "The Sorrows of Young Werther" was published in 1774, it triggered in European sensibilities a near mania for its young author and the people he wrote about. Readers were fascinated not only by a story of love and suicide, but also by the story of the story.

For Werther, the thwarted lover, was Johann Wolfgang von Soethe himself. Lotte and Albert were his flesh-and-blood summer friends. Only the suicide was borrowed, although from oeighboring if unrelated events.

Hans-Jürgen von Bose, a 38-year-old German composer, has written an opera that is less re-enactment of Goethe's story than commentary on the book itself. Played at the Santa Fe Opera, von Bose's brief piece tears episodes from Goethe's smooth narrative (mostly in the form of Werther's letters to his brother) and presents them as abrupt, dream-

like fragments.

The facts of Goethe's original have been reassembled to create something quite distant from it. The tenderness of grief, the sweet self-indulgence of despairing love have been bled away.

Gone are the contradictions that are the engines of "Werther"; a man meticulously constructing his own catastrophe; a passionate soul who is both close to Lotte and her intended, Albert, and yet separated from them by his passion; a man who is loved, and yet not loved in the

The sorrows of this story's title lie in togetherness and loneliness made to stand side by side.

Opera has a hard time dealing with such ambiguities. It is a medium more comfortable with general principles that operate either in conflict or in passionate embrace.

In von Bose's opera, the capacity for joy, which is as much a part

of Werther as his darker imperatives, finds no place. Splendidly sung by Kurt Olimann, the operatic Werther becomes unleavened anger and brooding. His jealousy is unequivocal, whereas Goethe had mingled it with love and esteem. The original Albert is only reluctantly Werther's enemy; here be

seems an altogether harsher man. Lotte is the least realized of von Bose's re-creations, almost an empty receptacle for the passions of others, not the powerful personality we remember from reading. Yet von Bose has created an opera worth taking on its own terms.

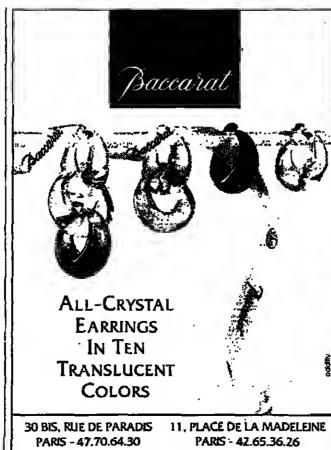
He understands that Goethe's book is more than just itself; it addresses an age gone mad with Romantic thoughts, and also with the idea of death and love at their intersection.

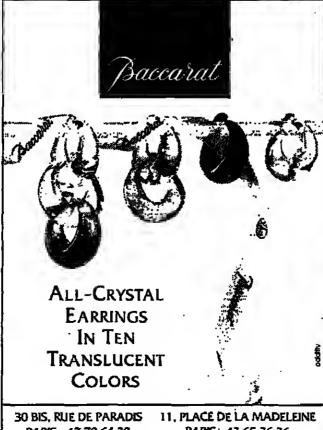
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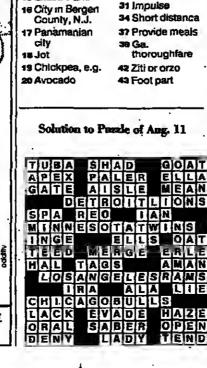
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International Herald Tribune World Stock Index e, composed of 230 internationally investable stocks from 20 countries, complied by Bloomberg Business News. Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in: Tokyo, New York, London, and Australia, Austria, Beigium, Canade, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Netherlands, New Zeeland, Norway, Singapore, Spein, Sweden and Switzerland. In the case of Tokyo, New York and London, the Index is composed of the 20 top issues in terms of market capitalization. In the remaining 17 countries, the ten top stocks are tracked.

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For readers deshing more information about the International Hersid Tribune World Stock Index, a booklet is available free of charge by writing to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gautle, 92521 Neutilly Cedex, France.

### **BA Profit Masks Weak Fares**

LONDON - British Airways on Tuesday posted quarterly earnings that were 10 times bigger than a year earlier, but the stock market showed greater interest in its falling passenger yields. The airline posted a £91 million (\$175.6 million)

pretax profit in the April-June period, its financia arter, up from £9 million in the year-carlier period. Revenue rose 10 percent, to £1.39 billion.

British Airway's chairman, Lord King, said the results represented a gradual return to more normal trading conditions from the combined effects of the Gulf War and economic recession in major markets served by the airline."

"It's a jolly good result in a difficult market," said James Halstead, an analyst at Houre Govett.
But because many passengers paid less for their seats, the airline's profit per passenger kilometer flown, known as yield, fell 6.5 percent, to 6.03 pence. On the London Stock Exchange, British

Airways' shares fell 10 pence, to 252 pence.
Scheduled passenger traffic rose 17.2 percent, to
18.7 billion revenue passenger kilometers, and the airline's load factor, or percentage of seats filled, was 2.5 points higher, at 71.6 percent.

But high passenger numbers are deceptive if many are flying on cheap tickets. Analysts said a revival in the sales of expensive

seats was still some way off. "When the business season starts at the end of September we ought to see a pickup, but a real improvement will depend on economic recovery," Mr. Halstead said.

By Laurence Zuckerman

International Herald Tribune

ing on the Shenzhen stock exchange Tuesday following a violent stampede for a chance to

buy new shares, raising questions about the

development of markets in China and the

Several Hong Kong brokers who were in Shenzhen Tuesday said the situation ap-peared calm after Monday night's violence. Although there were still long lines at dozens

of brokerage offices throughout the city, they

reported, the crowds were smaller than those

Local stockbrokers were told to help dis-

tribote 5 million additional application

forms for shares in an attempt to mollify

angry investors following the worst unrest in

China since the government's crackdown on

pro-democracy demonstrators in 1989.

rapid pace of economic reforms.

seen on Sunday.

HONG KONG - China suspended trad-

Lord King said forward bookings for the second quarter indicated continued strong demand. "We are well-positioned to take advantage of any improvement in trading conditions," he said.

Operating profit for the quarter more than doubled, to £96 million from £43 million a year earlier.

Group capital and reserves totaled 1.7 billion compared with 1.3 billion pounds a year earlier. Last month, British Airways said it would invest

\$750 million in USAir Group, giving BA a long-sought wedge into the U.S. domestic market. Lord King said Tuesday that he was confident that regulators would recognize the extensive customer, economic and other benefits of the investment. The three biggest U.S. airlines oppose the

(Reuters, AP, AFP, Bloomberg)

■ Lease Margins Pull Down GPA Profit GPA Group PLC on Tuesday posted a 21 percent drop in net income in its first quarter, to \$49.1 million, as leasing margins continued to be hart by adverse conditions in the sirline industry, Reuters reported from London.

The Shannon, Ireland-based aircraft-leasing com-

pany, still smarting from its recently aborted global stock-market flotation, said it was considering all the debt and equity funding options open to it.

GPA said its options included a private equity placement, a restructuring of aircraft purchase commitments, the disposal of low-yielding assessment, a greater completes on achieving liquidity. and a greater emphasis on achieving hquidity through its securitization programs.

Shenzhen: When a Bull Market Became Stampede

### Market Bears Hold Sway

### European and Asian Bourses Extend Slides

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches slid Tuesday for the second straight day in a reaction both to worries at home and the gloom that sent the

Tokyo market to a six-year low. lo Toyko, the stock market dropped through one more so-called floor, with the Nikkei average falling below 15,000 amid a chorus of predictions that things would get worse in months to come.

pedoed after Wall Street took an early dive. But the Dow Jones industrial average recouped most of its early losses and ended the ses-sion only slightly lower, mirroring its reaction on Monday to similar circumstances abroad. (Page 16)

The European component of the gram for purchasing real estate for loternational Herald Trihuoe public use. With share prices World Stock Index fell 0.97 percent, to 97.74, and there was a 0.91 percent drop recorded by the Asian component. The world index eased 0.66 percent, to 90.46.

of this," said Eugene Yang, managing director of Standard Chartered Securities Ltd. "It

will force officials to come up with solutions faster than they would have." The stock markets "are one of the cornerstones" of the

economic program of the senior leader, Deng

Xiaoping, he said, "so they cannot afford to

Hong Kong brokers were dismayed by the rapid escalation of violence, which began on

Saturday evening. "I had the impression that they thought it would fizzle out and they

were surprised themselves," said Pauline Loong chief of China research for Jardine

Fleming Securities Ltd., referring to Shenz-

By Monday evening, tens of thousands of would-be investors — angered after police

beat those seeking applications with belts and electric cattle prods — marched through

have them fall by the wayside."

hen authorities.

In Tokyo, the Nikkei stock average closed the day at 14,822.56, Imishing below the 15,000-yen lev-

"I am optimistic some good will come out the streets carrying banners accusiog autibis," said Eugene Yang, managing direction of

the 5 million forms.

deaths have been reported.

el for the first time since March shares hit its lowest close since Feb-LONDON — European stocks 1986. Volume, estimated at 190 mary 1991, dropping by 16.1 million shares, was low, as would be expected during a week when much of the nation is on vacation. The Nikkei average of 225 major stocks, fell 243.78 points for the day.

points in the last three trading days. with losers leading gainers by large margins each day. The gravity of the market drop A partial recovery on European was highlighted when Finance bourses by mid-afternoon was tor-

The indicator has dropped 1,104

day that the government may consider huying land for public use from ailing financial institutions.

He said at a news conference that some land held by banks as collateral for bad deht could be absorbed in the consensus. absorbed in the government's pro-

plunging in Tokyo market, Japa-nese banks are reportedly having trouble meeting the capital-ade-quacy standards required by the Bank of International Settlements.

Police headed off the crowd and officials promised additional forms would be distrib-

uted. The demonstrators, however, refused

tear gas into the crowd, sending hundreds

News organizations quoted a Shenzhen

government spokesman, who admitted the

government had underestimated the oumber

See SHENZHEN, Page 16

points, to 2,309.6.

Share prices were hit by Wall Street's early weakness, by falling futures prices and by an announcement by Skiptoo Building Society, a medium-size British mortgage lender, of a rise in interest rates. "The gloom is now so universal,

it is hard to identify one particular factor," said Nick Knight, share analyst at Nomura. In Paris, the CAC-40 share index lost more than 22 points at one stage and ended 17.42 points lower.

at 1,737.80. The market was soured by Tokyo's decline and by concern about interest rates, company profits and the September referendum on European union. Recent corporate first-half sales

figures have been toward the low end of expectations and are tending to weigh on prices. UAP, Matra SA and Total are among the blue-chip companies that have reported firsthalf sales recently.

in Frankfurt, the DAX index of 30 German shares fell 17.95 points, to a low for the year at 1,564.60, depressed by the Tokyo bear market, news the chemicals company Degussa AG plans a share issue and gloom over the economy and corporate earnings. At one point in the session in fell as much as 30 points,

Dealers cited a delayed reaction to poor German economic indicators last week and downward revisions in corporate earnings.

In Asian markets, Hong Kong stocks managed a rise, with the Hang Seng Iodex, which gained 17.01 points Monday, tacking on 18.81 points, to 5.886.75. to disperse. After several hours, according to Hong Kong television reports, police fired

rampaging through the streets.

Several security vehicles were overturned and burned and dozens of people were hospitalized according to 2,000.75.

Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. rose 20 cents, to 23.80 Hong Kong dollars. Investors think the comparation of the co and birried and dozens of people were nospi-talized, according to the reports, although no deaths have been reported. nounced by Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. on Monday, analysts said.

Elsewhere around the region, people coming from other parts of the stocks fell sharply in moderate country in the hopes of obtaining shares. The trading on the Singapore Stock Ex-

(Reiders, WP, UPI, Bloomberg)

### MEDIA MARKETS

#### A Blot on the Recovery For Newspaper Industry east cratte for white

New York Times Service

EW YORK — The newsprint business has rarely, if ever, seen worse days. There is a glut of newsprint for sale, but the demand from newspapers is tepid because of the recession. This huge imbalance in supply and demand has been the status quo for more than two years.

"It's an unmitigated disaster," said George B. Adler, an analyst specializing in paper companies at Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Indeed, the newsprint business is so bad that newspapers are extremely concerned about the financial health of newsprint manufacturers, even though they have previously shown no mercy in demanding discounts as newsprint supply far outstripped demand.

With leading newsprint com-panies saih as Abitibi-Price Inc. and Bowater Inc. losing money, the fear am., some newspa-pers is that by pressing for the lowest possible prices, they may publishers. have created a monster that is

Weak newsprint publishers.

preparing to attack them. This theory is that prices have dropped so low that newsprint companies will demand staggering increases as soon as they can get away with it. Though advertising remains generally flat, many away with R. Inough advertising remains generally list, many newspapers expect a slowly improving U.S. economy to increase advertising in the next year or two. And as newspapers run more advertising, in turn, their demand for newsprint increases.

Newspapers have come to depend on low paper prices in the last two years, as recession eroded their profits. If prices were to rocket, the prospective gains from improved advertising could be virtually wiped out at all papers, and some weak papers — especially the smallest dailies in Chicago, Houston, New York, Denver and other cities with competition — could be forced out of business.

But there is little evidence such concerns have encouraged newspapers to pay more than the market will bear for newsprint. For instance, manufacturers said the price of newsprint would increase Ang. 1. The current list price for a metric ton of newsprint is \$685, but newspapers get an average discount of 40 percent. The increase was meant to cut the discount to 35 percent, raising the price about \$35 a ton. But as Ang. I approached, word rippled through the industry that manufacturers were not going to be able to make the increase, because there was so much excess newsprint available.

The economics of newsprint making mean such gluts are difficult to avoid. Building mills is very expensive. But once a mill is operating, the cost to the company of producing newsprint is small.

### Japan Lashes Out at Steel Claims by U.S.

Some investors apparently thought the

government failed to distribute all of the 5

million original application forms to enter a

lottery to buy stocks. Under the original plan, 10 percent of the applications were to have been selected, and the holders would

have the right to buy up to 1,000 shares apiece. The 14 companies to sell shares later this year include a soft-drink concern, a glass

maker and an electronics company. The ap-

Meanwhile, China's cabinet reportedly held an emergency meeting Tuesday and dispatched a senior official to the special

economic zone bordering Hong Kong to in-

Many analysts, however, said they doubted the riots would spell the end of China's stock exchanges, and noted that similar problems had occurred in other emerging

plications cost 100 yuan (\$18.45) each.

TOKYO — Japanese govern-tent and business leaders criti-tized the U.S. International Trade "Japanese steel makers have ment and business leaders criti-cized the U.S. International Trade Commission on Toesday for its charges that Japanese steel im-ports have harmed the U.S. steel hard for U.S. makers to match," sion might find that was the case.

The Japanese reaction followed were suffering material injury due steel industry. to steel imports from 20 nations around the world, including Japan, South Korea and Mexico.

"It is hard for me to understand how they found there was injury," said the Japanese trade minister. Kozo Watanabe at a news conference. "The share of U.S. steel consumption held by Japanese prod-ucts has been falling yearly," he

The commission had voted to rulings against them. proceed on 72 of 84 cases filed in June by 12 American steelmaking companies. The cases will go to the Commerce Department, which will launch a probe to determine them rather than to punish unfair what measures to take against the traders. The cases involved im-

vestigate the unrest.

concentrated on products that in Mr. Saito said. "We have kept the price level comparatively high and a Monday ruling by the U.S. com- on top of that, export levels have mission that there was reasonable come down in recent years. There is evidence that U.S. steel producers no harm being done to the U.S.

would continue to protest the de-

The decisions announced Monday by the commission were a partial victory for American steel producers. They had worried when they filed their cases on June 30 that the commissioo's increasingly narrow interpretation of American trade law might result in more

The countries accused by the commission have denied wrong-doing, and they contend that the legal cases were intended to harass ports totaling \$2.5 hillion.

The American producers had an advantage in Monday's prelimi-nary rulings by the commission. All they had to prove was that imports were hurting them or that

The commission ruled that 12 cases were so weak they were oot worth investigating, but let the other cases go forward. Nicholas Tolerico, the director

Mr. Saito said his federation for LTV Corp., a big American would continue to protest the description of federal government relations ican trade law, which strongly favores domestic producers.

After several months of public sions. "We're looking forward to the Department of Commerce and the ITC finishing the job," he said. Bot Yoshitaka Fujitani, the president of NKK America, the U.S. arm of the Tokyo-based

NKK Corp., said he was surprised and disappointed with Monday's ruling.
"U.S. trade laws tend to lead to an arbitrary determination, as is

now the case," he said. The commission shocked American steel producers on June 10 when it issued a preliminary ruling in a separate case that steel rail

imports from Japan and Luxem-

ing, although a case against British steel rail imports was allowed to

Monday's decisions were the first in a four-step process. The Commerce Department now has until early winter to investigate each foreign country's steel trading practices and set preliminary punitive duties on imports from those countries that violate Amer-

vors domestic producers.

After several months of public comment, the department will set final punitive duties. And by July, the commission will issue a final ruling on whether imports have hurt American producers, which would allow the duties to take ef-

The final duties would be imposed retroactively to the date when the cases were filed.

For this ceason, American companies that use steel are already becoming leary of doing business with foreign steelmakers for fear of later being stuck with paying steep duties oo the metal. (UPI, NYT, AP)

### Retail Customers Lean **To Discount Stores**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK - Second-quarter earnings for some of the major U.S. retailers showed that consumers are still skittish when it comes

Retailers offering discount merchandise had stronger secondquarter sales and earnings than those selling the more expensive or more fashionable items. J.C. Penney Co., promoting an assortment of moderately priced merchandise, saw quarterly earnings more than triple, while The Limited Inc., a specialty shop, and Ann Taylor Stores Corp. posted flat figures.

With the economy recovering at a glacial pace, retailers offering discounts, such as Wal-Mart or Waban Inc.'s BJ's Wholesale Clubs, captured more of the scarce dollars. "There's no question about it, the consumer is giving oo sign of coming back," said Thomas Filandro, an analyst at Gruntal & Co.

Among second-quarter results:

• Wal-Mart said second-quarter earnings jumped 21.6 percent despite higher expenses related to the opening of 38 stores. For the quarter ended July 31, net income rose to \$420.5 million from \$345.9 million in the same quarter a year earlier.

I.C. Penney said for the quarter ended July 25, earnings jumped to \$80 million from \$31 million in the same quarter a year earlier. Sales were up 8.8 percent, to \$3.7 billion from \$3.4 billion a year ago.

Limited's second-quarter earnings edged up to \$80 million from \$3.2 billion from \$3.4 billion from \$3.5 billion \$79.2 million. It blamed merchandising mistakes for the weak rise. Leslie Wexner, the chairman, said: "The results were a consequence of below-standard merchandising decisions. As seen in three of our businesses, when we offer the right fashion and value, sales and profit increases are produced." (Bloomberg, UPI)

### **Loral Group Raises Stakes for LTV**

visions stepped up Thesday as a group led by Loral Corp. raised its offer for the units to \$475 million. The new offer of \$450 million in cash and \$25 million in preferred stock was submitted to a bankrepety court by Loral, Carlyle Group and Northrop Corp., which last week bid \$455 million.

NEW YORK — The battle for under bankrutcy protection since LTV and already entered into a have said they would transfer their letter of agreement to sell the units support to any "significantly highmillion in cash and \$44 million in

preferred stock. Martin Marietta's bid was sup-U.S. Pension Benefit Guarantee Corp., which has assumed liability for the defaulted pension funds

to Martin Marietta Corp. for \$396 er and better offer. In all, the new bid by the Loral group exceeds Martin Marietta Corp. softer by \$35 million, and by ported by creditors including the \$54 million in cash.

As part of the new offer, Loral said it would shift a substantial amount of its existing \$350 million of missile work to LTV's plants. In addition, the Loral group pledged to keep the current work in LTV's plants in Texas and Arkansas.

The rival offers for the LTV units will be adjudicated by Judge Burton R. Lifland of U.S. Bankruptcy court.

Also on Tuesaday, Carlyle Group said it had filed a lawsuit through an affiliate, VAC Acquisition Corp., alleging that Martin Marietta hed interfered with VAC's contract to acquire the LTV aircraft division.

The suit seeks compensatory

damages for the lost economic benefit of the contract and the profits that would have been made from ownership and operation of the division in an amount in excess of \$150 million, as well as remitive damages. According to the complaint, the contract expressly prohibited LTV from considering any proposal to purchase the aircraft division durme the term of the contract.

TOP FUNDS! to 17% p.a. Call Just 18 20 11 25 or Late 18 3 18 20 17 Indept North Star

### Ministry Of Transport

The Authority invites the specialised companies and Commercial agents for the supply of the road equipment required for costructing Cairo / Assiut Road , west of the Nile; to be financed by Saudi Fund for Development,

IN PASCEL SINIST, CAIRO, EGYPT

Equipments **Due Date** Documents Price L.E 19/9 /1992 2000 EARTH MOVING EQUIPMENTS (Dozers, Graders, Loaders, Dump Truks, Scrapers) 3 /10/1992 2000 PAVING EQUIPMENTS (Rollers, Mixing Plants, Finishers. Bitumen Distriputers, Crushing & Screening Plants ) TRUCKS, TRUCK TRACTORS, CRANES 1000 17/10/1992 (Tipper Truks, Air Compressor Truck Tractors with Trailers, Cranes and Drilling Equipment for Bridges

#### The Following points must be considered:-

- Tender documents and specifications are available at the Contracting and Purshasing Department, 105 Kast EL EINI ST; Ministry of Transport Building, Cairo.

2 - Offers must be deliverd in scald envelopes, accompanied by a Bid Bond of 2 % (Two percent) of the bid amount to be raised to 10 % (Ten percent) of the bid amount in case of tender success. The offer must be delivered to the above departement on or before 12.00 O, clock, Cairo tocal time, on the above due date for each tender.

3 - Bids non-accompanied with the 2 % Bid Bond or delivered later than the due date shall be rejected.

4 - Bids must be accompanied with a copy of the agent's tax card and the form (14 C) proving the commercial agency.

#### 9 %-9 % 8-8% 9 %-18 % 9 %-10 % 3 %-4 % %-6-7% 8-6-7% 10%-16% 10 %-10 % 4-4% 9 %-9 % 2 %-8 % 10%-16% 10 %-10 % 3%-3% 946-7% 846-6% 10 %-10 % 18%-16% 3 %-3 % 1 14-3 N 3%-3% 3%-3% I year Sources: Reuters, Llayds Bank, - 1367 677 73934 63977 1/60/6 12964 61/96 14/97 14/977 1/570 136/97 1/66 12/97 2/19 7229 14/978 N.A. GLEST 1985 185/07 1/776 138/26 Key Money Rates Usited States

**CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES** 

Glosings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers: Toronto rates of Jun.

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one deltar; \*: Units of 180; N.Q.; not quoted; N.A.; not

a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one deltar;

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Terrency 79-day 66-day 76-day 70-day 1.3314 1.3314 1.3314

Sources: NHB Bank (Amsterdam); Indotvet Bank (Brussets); Banca Centmerciale Hallong

Milan); Agence France Pressa (Parls); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Rayal Bank of Canada

Toronto); IMF (SDR), Omer data from Reuters and AP.

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4.00 4.00 3-month interbeak
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D-Mark

34-314

3425 3425 3425 3425 3420 3420 -- 2.30 -- 2.20 -- 3.50 U.S. dollars per ounce. Landon official fla-ings; Zurich and New York opening and clas-

# Stocks Edge Lower In Volatile Trading

7.36 percent late Monday.

ing up 14 to 38%.

U.S. Surgical paced the New York Stock Eachange actives, plunging 62 to 73% after a rating

downgrade from Lehman Brothers.

General Motors followed, edg-

Commonwealth Edison was third, dropping 112 to 24% after Standard & Poor's lowered its rat-

ings on Edison's senior debts and

preferred stock. The staff of the

Illinois Commerce Commission

recommended late Monday that

Edison cut its rates by \$396 million

- a compromise between consum-

er groups' request for a \$538 mil-lion cut and Edison's proposal to

maintain a \$750 million rate hike.

recommendation, citing the poten-

tial for damage to the stock if high-

er cigarette taxes and product li-

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches Key U.S. government securities were mostly higher, with the 30-year bond ahead 14/32 to 108 for a yield of 7.33 percent, down from NEW YORK - U.S. stocks elosed lower Tuesday after a volatile session marked by renewed concern about the economy and

... The Dow Jones industrial averiage fell 6.48 points, to 3,331.10. ( Decliners outnumbered advancers by a 4-3 margin on the New York Stock Exchange. Trading was

#### M.Y. Stocks

light, with about 175 million shares changing hands on the Big Board, up from 142 million on Monday. There is a lot of malaise out there," said Dale Tills, manager of institutional equities at Charles Schwab in San Francisco. The recent drop in commodity prices "shows the economy is really slow."

Stocks initially shook off a Philip Morris fell % to 80 after plunge in Tokyo, although "these Kidder Peabody pulled its "buy" Stocks initially shook off a foreign markets are beating up on the psychology," said Ronald Doran, director of institutional

trading at C.L. King & Associates. ability concerns resurface.

Still with interest rates so low."

Novell added % to 52. First Boscan't see any place to put your ton upgraded it to a strong buy money but the equity market," Mr. from a buy.

DOLLAR: Central Banks Arrive

from a buy.

(Continued from page 1) the dollar got from the intervention was one indication that the dollar's recovery was likely to be very brief. The dollar has been weakened by the interest rate gap between the United States and Germany. U.S.

Foreign Exchange

interest rates are at their lowest levels in 30 years, while German rates are at their highest levels since World War II.

The continued weakness of the : U.S. economy is increasing the pos-sibility of more cuts in U.S. interest rates, further pressing the dollar, analysts said. That, coupled with the prospect that German rates may be raised again, is making the dollar a sell, they said.

The dollar's record low against the mark is 1.4430 DM, set on Feb.

Against the Japanese currency,

(Bloomberg, Reuters, UPI)

the dollar edged up to 127.97 year on Tuesday from 127.925 year at the It also rose to 1.3198 Swiss francs from 1,3135 francs, and to 4.9665 French francs from 4.9490

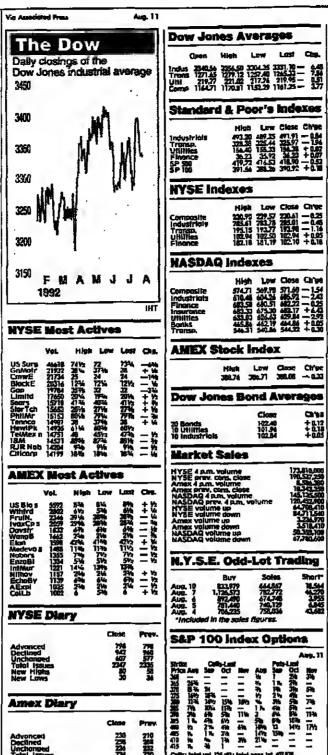
The pound slipped to \$1.9280 from \$1.9315.

The world's central banks last intervened in concert to support the dollar on July 20. The dollar rose more than six pfenning, to 1.5070 DM, in the 24 hours that followed the intervention, which had taken the market by surprise.

Reserve and the Bank of Canada were seen in the market supporting the dollar on Friday, after Europe an trading had ended.

francs.

Traders said the U.S. Federal



**EUROPEAN FUTURES** Nigh Low Prev. Close Nich Low Close Charely Sep 91.92 91.80 Dec 91.97 91.92 Est. volume: 17.577, Open Int LONG GILT (LIPPE) ESQ.00 - pts & 32.845 of 198 pcf \$1.91 \$1.95 Food UGAR (FOX) | 150,000 - pth & Zonds of 740 pcl | 150,000 - pth & Zonds of 740 pcl | 150,000 pcl | 213.40 215.00 215.20 215.60 214.00 216.00 303.00 N.T. H.T. 303.00 203.00 201.00 N.T. N.T. N.T. N.T. 200,00 204,00 Industrials lers per metric ten-lets of 100 Perf 174.75 175.25 175.50 175.75 - 1.00 177.00 178.25 175.00 177.00 - 8.73 182.05 181.75 182.75 182.25 - 0.50 183.00 184.00 184.50 184.50 - 0.75 185.00 184.50 184.50 184.50 - 0.75 185.00 184.50 184.00 184.50 - 0.50 187.00 175.00 175.00 183.00 - 0.25 184.50 174.00 174.50 174.50 + 0.50 COFFEE (FOX) 四位所用品 BRENT CRUDE OIL ((PE) Nigh Low WHITE SUGAR (Mell!) Deliars per manual MHITE SUGAR (Modif)
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STOCK SPLIT Neveti Inc — 2-for-1 Unicomp Inc — 1-for-28

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### U.S./AT THE CLOSE

SPARTANBURG. South Carolina (Bloomberg) — TW Holdings Inc., the operator of more than 2,000 Denny's, Hardee's, Quincy's and El Pollo Loco rest urants, said it signed a definitive agreement to sell at least a 47.2 percent interest to a company controlled by Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. for \$300 million.

TW's stock rose 25 cents, to \$3.25. The expected agreement capped six weeks of negotiations between KKR, the New York-based leveraged buyout firm, and TW Holdings. The pending transaction is part of a plan to refinance \$356 million of bonds sold by TW Holdings' primary subsidiary, TW Services Inc., which have interest coupons as high as 17 percent.

TW Holdings was acquired three years ago in a \$1.7 billion leveraged buyout led by Coniston Partners. TW has lost money since 1989, burdened by almost \$2.5 billion of debt. KKR will buy 100 million new TW shares at \$3.50 each and will get warrants to buy an additional 75 million shares. When the deal was conflicted in lune it was to have million shares. When the deal was outlined in June, it was to have received warrants for only 59 million shares.

#### Steinbrenner Back at American Ship

TAMPA, Florida (AP) - George Stembrenner, owner of the New York Yankers professional baseball team, has returned as chairman of American Ship Building Co., 14 months after his returned as chairman of He succeeds Paul D. Butcher, who died Aug. 3 of a heart attack. Mr. Steinbrenner, the company's biggest shareholder and chairman of its executive committee, said he agreed to the board's request that he become

"It's just for the time being until we get our feet on the ground," Mr. Steinbrenner seid. American Ship, struggling to return to profitability, is focusing on increased work for the U.S. Navy. When Mr. Steinbrenner left the company, he said he wanted to spend more time with his family.

#### Labor-Cost Rise Is Lowest Since 1975 WASHINGTON (AP) - U.S. labor costs, held back by the weak

economy, posted their smallest gains in 17 years during the first half of 1992, the government said Tuesday.

The Labor Department also said that nonfarm productivity advanced at an annual rate of 2.3 percent in the second quarter, following a 3.8 percent rise in the January-March quarter.

Unit labor costs was 0.2 percent.

rise in the January-March quarter.

Unit labor costs rose 0.3 percent, following a 0.1 percent advance in the first quarter. The back-to-back quarterly advances were the smallest since the spring and summer of 1975. Since labor accounts for about two-thirds of the cost of a product, analysts said the data indicated that inflation was

#### Digital Sells Facility to AMP-AKZO

MAYNARD, Massachusetts (Combined Dispatches) - Digital Equipment Corp. said Tuesday it had signed an agreement to sell its printed wiring board plant in Greenville, South Carolina, to AMP-AKZO Inc. wining board plant in Greenville, South Carolina, to AMP-AKZO Inc.
A spokesman for Digital said AMP-AKZO would offer jobs to the 475 workers, and would continue to supply Digital with boards and related products. Terms of the cash deal were not disclosed. AMP-AKZO is joint venture of AMP Inc. and Akzo NV. (Bloomberg, Reuters)

#### Southland Posts \$17.9 Million Loss

DALLAS (UPI) — Southland Corp., operator of 7-Eleven stores, reported on Tuesday a second-quarter loss of \$17.9 million, and announced that 1,800 nonstore jobs would be cut in the third quarter as part ?

of its continuing reorganization.

The results included \$17.5 million for the job cuts and other reorganization costs. Sales for the quarter were down 6.8 percent to \$1.98 billion. The drop was attributed to the closing of about 250 stores, lower same-store sales and lower outside sales at Southland's five distribution and food centers.

In the second quarter of last year, Southland had a profit of \$19.6 million on sales of \$2.12 billion. Last year's profit included an extraordinary gain of \$13 million from restructuring of \$1.8 billion of debt.

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Commodity Indexes

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### SHENZHEN: Violence Closes Day Lower After Riotous Early Activity

(Continued from first finance page) stocks are popularly considered to that scuffles broke out at a branch

carry virtually no risk. the imbalance in the supply and through the area in a show of force.

Analysts in Hong Kong were at a ets and a few faults in the organizational work to stir up the emotions affect the future pace of China's of a portion of the crowd," Reuters market-reform program, which has quoted the Beijing Evening News been rapidly gathering momentum as reporting Tuesday in the first since Mr. Deng, the country's leadmention of the riots in the capital's er, visited Shenzhen at the begin-

**WORLD STOCK MARKETS** 

Agence France-Presse reported of the Bank of China on Tuesday "A few people took advantage of and that 300 police marched

loss to predict how the events might ning of the year.

it will go. Shenzhen has gotten away with a lot lately," said Diane Yowell, director of research at Hongkong Bank China Services.

NASDAQ Diary

Mr. Deng pointed to Shenzhen which in the past 12 years has developed from a village into a boom town — as a model for the rest of the country.

opposition from those who believe observer.

"It is a bit hard to see which way too rapid a pace of change is destabilizing.

Cults; total vol. 15; total open in.). 22,611 Puls: total vol. 12,637; total open inf. 148,440

Dec 12 Dec 18 Dec 19 Dec 12 Dec 10 Dec 14

In recent weeks, China's leaders have been sequestered at a seaside resort where they are reportedly deciding the five-year political and economic program.

"This is exactly the sort of thing the conservatives in Beijing would want to use against the Dengist But Mr. Deng reportedly faces reform movement," said a veteran

AMONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)

U.S. FUTURES		
Via Associated Pres Aug. 17		
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Washington Post Service

YAROSLAVL, Russia.—Almost a year after the collapse of communism, the mood in the Russian heartland is decidedly bleak.

Life was better during the so-called days of stagnation," said Valentin Novikov, who belongs to the emerging class of private farmers that has supposedly benefited from free-market reforms. If I had the possibility, I would gladly return to those days. You could buy chocolate then. Now you work from morning to night and end up under a mountain of debt."

The label 'democrat' has become a worse term of abuse than 'Communist,' said Yev-geny Kovalyev, a journalist who helped orga-nize some of the first protests against Communist Party rule in this Volga River city of 600,000 people. "They said that prices would go up three times. Instead, they have gone up 40 times. People's patience is at a breaking point."

The people of Yaroslavl are producing and consuming significantly less than a year ago.

Prices have gone up 10, 50, even 100 times. Unemployment is appearing. Most people are convinced that life is likely to get a good deal worse before it gets better.

"If someone could tell me what these economic reforms are supposed to mean, then I could tell you what I think about them," said Vladimir Yermakov, the chief engineer of a meat-processing plant, sitting under a portrait

They say the reds and the fascists are preventing reform. It seems the reforms began and now to charge." they are collapsing, without most of us being

In accordance with instructions, Mr. Yermany the wiser."

Let us a secondance with instructions, Mr. Yermany the wiser."

a free market revolution or evidence of an imminent change of direction.

With its wretchedly inefficient collective farms and state-owned industrial dinosaurs producing goods that nobody wants, the Yaroslavi region provides a useful barometer of the problems of the Russian heartland beyond the westernized cities of Moscow and St. Peters-

Yaroslavi's induction into the mysteries of free market economics began with a bang on Jan. 1, when the government lifted price con-trols on most industrial and agricultural goods. It soon became apparent that the magic hand of the market operates somewhat differently in an economy controlled by a handful of monopoly producers who have previously taken their

orders from the state. "Our society has not matured to the point where we can have a free market," said Mr. Yermakov, whose plant processes 90 percent of the meat produced in the Yaroslavi region.

of Lenin. They keep on repeating the same. The mayor still tells us how we are meant to phrases: reform, market economy, free prices. distribute our meat. We are still bound by all kinds of directives on the prices we are allowed

Viewed from below, the experiment appears on Jan. 1. The effect was dramatic and predictto be losing momentum. That in turn raises the
question of whether the present trials facing
for the first time in many months, but at a price few could afford. The stores stopped ordering meat. For the first three months of this year, the freezers of the Yaroslavi meat plant were filled

with unsold meat. The government responded to the discontent

Bot the determination of the economic reformers gradually weakened. Subsidies of food production, which had been abolished with much fanfare in January and February, reap-peared in different guises. In some cases, they are approaching previous levels. The state oow pays around 60 percent of the purchase price of lamb and 40 percent of milk.

"Experience shows that we cannot survive without subsidies," said Vladimir Bardakov, chief engineer of the Yaroslavl milk factory, just down the road from the meat-processing plant. "If you don't subsidize the prices of dairy products, nobody will be able to buy them. Back in April, we were swamped with butter that we could not sell."

When Mr. Novikov led a mass walkout from machinery was prohibitive, they decided to the Harmonious Shoots collective farm in the spring of 1991, he was full of optimism. He was convinced that the future lay with private farm-

Fifteen months later, he is not so sure.

"We have reached a dead end," said Mr. Novikov, 34, one of the first private farmers in the Yaroslavl region. "We cannot buy the machinery we need. We are completely dependent on the collective farm for marketing our produce. We cannot repay our loans. If things go on like this, at least half the private farms around here will go bankrupt."

Hard-working and energetic, Mr. Novikov seems a natural representative of the class of enterprising peasants or kulaks that the Communists destroyed in the late 1920s and early 1930s. But his attempts to resurrect the almost lost tradition of private farming are floundering in the face of formidable obstacles: drink, apathy and the legacy of seven decades of econom-

In order to survive, let alone prosper, Mr. Novikov needs to co-operate with a dozen other former members of the Harmonious Shoots kolkhoz, or collective farm. By leaving the kolkhoz as a group, the defectors were able to lay claim to a share of the land and equipment. One farmer was given a tractor, another a combine, a third a track and so on. Since the cost of new

pool their resources.

The flaws in this arrangement became apparent earlier this month, when a half-dozen members of the group went on a three-day drinking binge to mark Elijah's Day, one of many religious holidays in rural Russia. When Mr. Novikov represented them, he received the retort: "O.K., let's divide everything up. We'll start with the combine harvester."

Liberal infusions of alcohol may help the former kolkhozniks forget about their other problems. It took them 10 months to get legally registered as private farmers. Their land is 5 miles (8 kilometers) from the village, along a dirt road that is frequently impassable. When their machinery breaks down, they have to make their own spare parts.

"If they don't build a road to our land, it will be the end of us," said Alexander Khrustalyov. a member of the group who acknowledged that be had taken "a few drops" in honor of Elijah. We were the strongest workers in the kolkhoz, but even we are collapsing. Now no one else is willing to take the risk of leaving the collective to start their own private farm."

In fact, Mr. Novikov and his friends enjoy several advantages over more recent defectors from the Harmonious Shoots collective farm. Perhaps the most important is that the kolkhoz no longer allows its members to take equipment

impossible for departing members to set up viable private farms.

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According to recently released government statistics, 80 percent of the private farms in Russia are without running water. More than half have no electricity. There is a tractor for every two farms, a plow for every five farms and a grain harvester for every 12 farms. The average farm supports three cows, three pigs, six sheep and six goats,

Over the past year, purchase prices for agricultural produce such as milk and grain have risen roughly 10 times. But the farmers complain that the prices of building materials and other industrial goods have gone up 50 to 100

Virtually all farms in the Yaroslavl region 4 whether private or state-run — are deep in debt. Many collective farms are borrowing money from the bank just to pay salaries. The difference is that nobody expects the collectives to pay back debts, whereas a real threat of bank-

ruptcy hangs over the private farmers.

With 250 acres (about 100 hectares) of agricultural land and 62 head of cattle, Mr. Notikov is better placed than most of his colleagues. But even he is finding it very difficult to make ends meet.

"Last year I took out a loan of 120,000 rubles, and I managed to pay it back in time." be said. "This year I took a loan of 1.2 million rubles, and I am finding it practically impossi-ble to pay back. If f can't survive, who can?"



FAMILY COMPASSION --- In Moscow, Ron and Janet Greenfield of Chicago bolding their adopted Russian boys, Anton, left, and Sergei. Mr. Greenfield is a Vietnam veteran and amputee. The brothers, both 4, are also amputees as a result of malpractice in a Russian maternity hospital.

### Reformers in Old Volga City See Future in Past

By Serge Schmemann
New York Times Service

NIZHNI NOVGOROD, Russia - For seven decades this ancient trading city, re-named Gorky by the Bolsheviks, led the Soviet Union in making weapons of death and destruction.

A new breed of leaders hopes that the city, once again bearing the name Nizhni Novgo-rod, can lead Russia into a new phase of economic reform.

From offices in the medieval citadel, a brash young governor, a mayor who used to fight white-collar crime and a crusading economist — backed by some imported Western talent — are charting an ambitious and independent economic path that they believe could eventually provide a model for the stalled reforms of Moscow, 400 kilometers (250 miles) to the west.

The challenge is daunting. For the last seven decades, the city and the surrounding province were a secretive bastion of the Soviet high-tech military industry. Before that, for seven centuries, Nizhni Novgorod was a thriving center of Russian commerce, home to trade fairs and opulent mansions.

It is this heritage that Governor Boris Y. Nemtsov, 32, a physicist who came to politics by fighting the construction of a ooclear power plant, believes he can revive in this city and the surrounding province.

In April, the city pionecred a weekly anc-tion of shops with help from the Internation-

al Finance Corp., an arm of the World Bank.
Now Grigori A. Yavinsky, the economist
whose "500-day" reform program for the
country was rejected by Mikhail S. Gorbachev two years ago, is preparing an economie and chief economist master plan for the city that be believes to be

more comprehensive than anything yet tried in the lands of the former Soviet state.

blessed Nizhni Novgorod's plunge into reform. Mr. Gaidar attended the opening of in the lands of the former Soviet state.

In the near future, the plan calls for extensive privatization of housing, trucking, hotels, shipping and services. Beyond that, Mr. Yavimsky hopes to draw up a detailed program for regional development and conver-

The province is even planning to issue its own "currency" — actually negotiable chits to be issued against money owed by the central bank in Moscow. Already nicknamed "Nemtsovki" after the governor, the chits will be redeemable against rubles once the shortage of paper money is relieved.

Nobody here underestimates the chal-lenge. With 75 percent of the city's 600 or so enterprises involved in things like building MiG military jets and submarines or designing atomic bombs, the city and its surrounding territory have bundreds of factories facing bankruptcy and a surplus of outstanding

scientists facing unemployment. Whatever the ootcome, the decision by one region of Russia to move beyond Mos-cow already has major implications for the future of Russia's ponderous effort to transform its economic, political and social sys-

"This is oot simply helping rebuild a few industries," said Mr. Yavlinsky, who has been in the city since May preparing the economic blueprint. "This is the creation of a model of radical economic reform in conditions of destroyed statehood and the helplessness of central authority."

Mr. Yavlinsky has been increasingly critical of the policies of Yegor T. Gaidar, President Boris N. Yeltsin's acting prime minister

So far, at least, the central government has study former Communists, he is 32, hand-

the shop auctions in April and declared, "Nizhni Novgorod is the leader of privatization, and we can see the steps taken here as exemplary, a model that can be applied all over Russia."

The proposed role for Nizhni Novgorod as a crucible of economic revolution might seem curious for a city that a year ago, still called Gorky, was off-limits to foreigners. It was in the oearby secret research city of Arzamas-16 that Andrei D. Sakharov worked on the Soviet atomic bomb, and it was to Gorky that the dissident was exiled for seven years.

But that special status has also been one reason for Western interest in helping this city. Washington has shown a special concern in preventing a potential export of Nizhni Novgorod's scientists to the Middle East and elsewhere.

Accordingly, the International Finance Corp. was instrumental in designing the store auctions and is working on a plan for privatizing tracking. The International Executive Service Corps has sent retired American managers to help with military conver-

The University City Science Center, a Philadelphia based consortium of 28 universities and research centers, is preparing a data base of research activities in Nizhni Novgorod for potential contracts and pat-

Everyone agrees that the energy for change emanates from Mr. Nemtsov. The governor is different. Even his title is an innovation instead of the official "head of administration." In a world of middle-aged,

some, Jewish, witty, brash in dress and casual in style.

On a recent weekday, his waiting room in

the old Communist Party headquarters in the medieval citadel, called the Kremin, is filled with petitioners. Two dozen telephone operators have come to complain that they, like most other state employees here, have not been paid since April, One woman hints that they will stop service.

Mr. Nemtsov responds that Moscow owes

Nizhni Novgorod more than 4 billion rubles in unpaid salaries, that be just brought back I billion, and that the rest will be made up as soon as the coupons are ready.

Back in his office he consults by phone with Yevgeni Krestvaninov, the chairman of the regional parliament and an ally. "If they cut the phones, fure them all," Mr. Krestyaninov fumes. "If you react to one such threat, you'll be besieged."
Like most local officials, Mr. Nemtsov has

little patience for Mr. Gaidar's policies or for the International Monetary Fund. "That idiotic IMF, don't they understand

anything?" he wonders aloud. "They want to transform a country that can't work into America. If we released prices on oil, as they want, we'd immediately become an expensive country, with world prices for every-

Mr. Gaidar's error, he continues, was the assumption that all he had to do was choke off money and raise prices, and enterprises would begin producing more and better

"But that would only work if there were private owners," he says. "All enterprises are still state-owned, so directors simply raised prices and cut production. That's Gaidar's

### Russian Dreams of a Baltic Hong Kong

Kronstadt, a Naval Base With a Militant Past, Sails for a Commercial Future

New York Times Service

KRONSTADT, Russia — Twenty-four kilometers and 23 minutes by hydrofoil from St. Petersburg, Kronstadt and its naval base can seem a world away: clean, orderly, and disciplined in the way many Russians like to think life ought to be.

There are no hawkers of cheap Turkish clothing; no prostitutes hanging around hard-currency botels; no gypsies begging in the

A naval base and fortress built by Peter the Great in 1703 as a sea defense for the larger city 15 miles away that once again bears his name, Kronstadt is an evocative name in the history of the Soviet Early converts to the Bolshevik

cause, Kronstadt's sailors joined the failed 1905 revolution and fought again in the successful sci-zure of power in 1917. Kronstadt sailors formed one of the first-ever

But in the aftermath of the civil war, in March 1921, the sailors of Kronstadt muticied, denouncing the growing totalitarianism of the new state and its rapid betrayal of worker democracy. Lenin, shocked, finally called the revolt "a counter-revolutionary conspiracy."

More than 50,000 troops under Marshal Mikhail N. Tukha-chevsky, who would himself be purged by Statin in 1937, crossed the ice to Kronstadt and brutally crushed the uprising. Thousands were killed in the fighting and the mopping-up by the Cheka, the predecessor to the KGB; bodies were iumped into a ravine near the island's main church.

Today, Kronstadt is home to only 55,000 people, with one-third of the residents from the navy and one-quarter naval retirees. It's a self-enclosed community where, as they say here, "there's a direct road from the maternity ward to the

But change is coming even to Kronstadt, which had been closed to foreigners for more than 200 years. The first Finnish tour boat arrived less than a year ago, and 26 are scheduled to come this year. Now a road runs over a series of dams to the mainland, and though it is not legal yet, some buses run, and people can now go to the the-ater in St. Petersburg without wor-rying about missing the last hydro-

The town's mayor, Viktor L. Surikow, who himself spent 30 years in the navy, has big plans to turn this 9.7-kilometer-by-4.3-kilometer (6-mile-by-3-mile) island into "the Hong Kong of Russia," a free-enterprise zone for foreign business es, with five huge dry docks for ship repair. There are 19 old fortresses of various designs. Mr. Surikov wants to fix them up and turn some



into hotels, yacht clubs, nightclubs and casinos. "And why not?" he

Mr. Sunkov is fond of the Hong Kong comparison, first suggested to him by Margaret Thatcher, the former British prime minister, "Ac-tually," he said, "it could be better than Hong Kong, We don't have the Chinese to worry about."

Nor, apparently, do they worry about street crime.

"There's oo mafia, no racke-teers," he said. "People aren't afraid to walk the streets." His problem is getting rid of the

cutbacks and is trying to figure out ways to respond. Admiral Alexander N. Melnikov, commandant of the naval base, says there are now officers the ways of modern busi-about 100 ships based here, including submarines, one-third the num- jobs.

Admiral Melnikov, 44, efficient and articulate, has a taste for antiques, which fill his elegant office. Like many professional officers, he has less love for the new civilian leaders who, be says, are undermining the country's security through well-meaning ignorance.

"I know what needs to be done, as a professional," he said. "These people sit in front of television cameras and tell everyone what needs to be done, and they know nothing. They've worked all their lives as accountants or looked through microscopes or studied

little by little destroying our military power."

Still, he says, the collapse of the Soviet Union and the Communist Party has one great benefit: the elimination of the political officers Kronstadt tourism agency.

"They don't want to leave," he said, "even though we offer them apartments in St. Petersburg."

The navy has its own problems.

It is feeling the effect of military

who had to countersign every order and generally "got in the way."

Now, be said laughing, "they're being re-educated."

So are an increasing number of

leaner navy: the Kronstadt base has begun a school to teach retiring oess, so they can get decent civilian

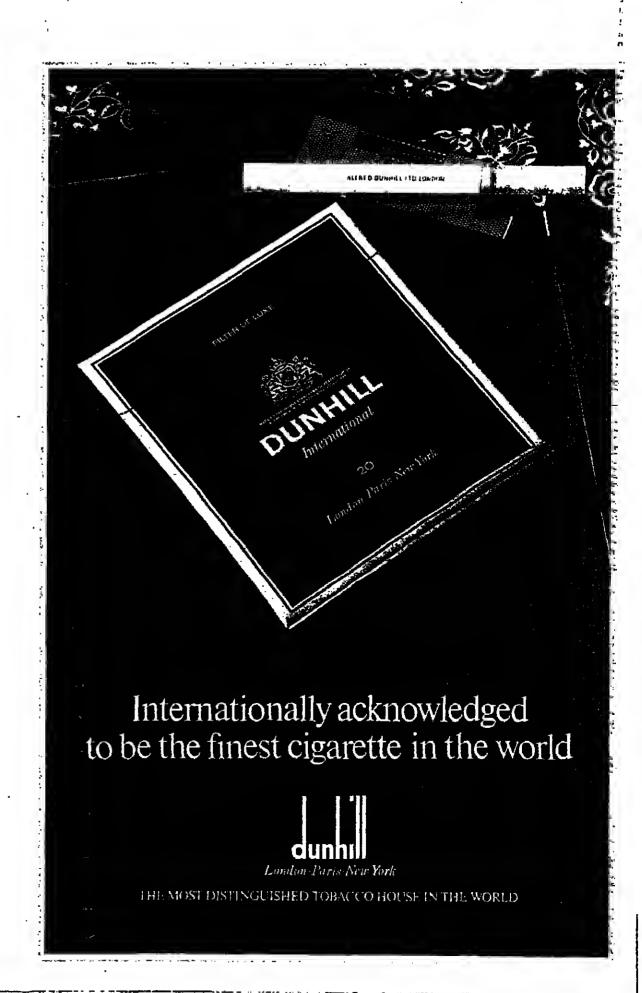
Captain Valeri Y. Toporovsky, 41, is the director of the school, which is about to graduate its first class of 43. In four months, officers take 460 hours of classroom work in topics like private property and privatization, the anatomy of a market economy, business law and psychology, worker relations, finance and credit, the needs of foreign investors and the use of computers, including how to check for viruses. They finish with two weeks of hands-on work in St. Petersburg businesses, and some have already obtained jobs. After the course

they must leave the service. Vladimir Lemitsky, 43, had 27 "I get sick to my stomach listening to them. Now people say no military forces are oeeded, and then conversion starts up, and it is the force lune it was cold. 2000 by the conversion starts up, and it is before June it was only 3,000 ru-

> "For me," he said simply, "this course came just in time." He has found work with a new

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on: head office, management, major activities, number of employees, sales breakdown, company background, shareholders, principal French subsidiaries and holdings, foreign holdings and activities, exports, research and innovation, 1986-1990

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Bloomberg Business News

BRUSSELS - The EC

Commission said Tuesday it

had approved a proposed merger between Northern Tele-

com Ltd. of Canada and Matra

Communication SA of France.

Northern Telecom said last

month it would pay \$135 mil-

lion for a 20 percent stake in

Matra Communication and

make a \$130 million loan to

Matra convertible into a 19

The EC Commission said

that in the four main units af-

fected, public telephone ex-

changes, private switchboards, telephone sets and mobile tele-

phones, the companies' activi-

ties were in different geographi-

It noted that more than 70

cal areas

percent equity stake in 1995.

### General Accident Posts Profit

Compiled by Our Staff From Disputches

In the 1991 second quarter, the

LONDON — General Accident

company's pretax loss totaled £30.5

PLC said Tuesday it swung to a

In the 1991 second quarter, the

company's pretax loss totaled £30.5

willion. General Accident posted a

Exchange. PLC said Tuesday it swung to a pretax profit of £9.5 million (\$18.2) in the second quarter from a loss a down from £105.2 million. year earlier, after raising premiums, cutting expenses and being
General Accident has a low expo-

more selective in its underwriting. Nelson Robertson, the British insurer's chief general manager, said the company's results were a "significant" step toward overall profit-

first-half loss of £21.2 million,

sure to the depressed property mar-ket, which has caused overall losses for the insurance industry during the last two years.

The results were at the high end of analysts' expectations. General

### Saatchi Swings into Profit in 1st Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Saatchi & Saatchi PLC said Tuesday that it posted pre-tax profit of £11.1 million (\$21.44 million) in the first half of 1992 after suffering a loss of £32 million a year earlier.

suffering a loss of £32 million a year earlier.

Analysts had widely expected a figure between £5 million and £7.5 million and the share price rose 5 pence to 136 pence.

The advertising and media company also said in a statement that it would oot pay a first-half dividend.

Revenue totaled £354.7 million, up slightly from £352.8 million.

Chairman Manrice Saarchi said the onlook for the advertising industry was one of slow growth and that the company's new business had slowed after a promising start in 1992.

He said that revenue was likely to be similar to last year's figure but

He said that revenue was likely to be similar to last year's figure but warned that currency movements "may have an adverse effect."

(Bloomberg, Renaers)

General Accident also said it planned to seek shareholder approval for the sale of £300 million of preferred shares to accelerate the repayment of short- to mediumterm debt and improve the company's balance sheet. Approval will be sought at an extraordinary gencral meeting on Aug. 27.

The share sales will take place "in one or more series whenever suitable opportunities arise," it said.

The worldwide underwriting loss in the second quarter totaled £90.4 million, down £36.3 million, helped by the continuing recovery in all major territories, particularly Brit-zin. In the half, its underwriting loss narrowed to £216.3 million from £288.9 million.

Premium income from general business increased to £1.69 billion in the first half from £1.61 billion, and long-term business rose to £357.0 million from £241.1 million. Total premium income increased to £2.05 billion from £1.86 billion.

percent of Northern Telecom's EC sales are in Britain through (Bloomberg, Reuters, AFX)

#### **International Paper** EC Approves **Acquires Mill in Poland** Canadian Link With Matra

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PURCHASE, New York - International Paper Co. announced Tuesday the purchase of its first on forestry acreage. factory in Eastern Europe, the government-owned Zaklady Celu- than half of its pulp products, about land's largest maker of white paper.

International Paper will pay up to \$150 million initially and has plans to make a capital investment of an additional \$175 million over

Zaklady, located northwest of Warsaw in Kwidzyn, is the only integrated hieached pulp and paper company in Poland. Sales in 1991 were \$140 million. Its plant has annual capacity of 220,000 tons of market pulp and 270,000 tons of uncoated white paper, uncoated boxboard and newsprint.

"Certainly there is some modernization needed at the facility," a spokesman for International Paper said. While the equipment is relatively new, there are improvements

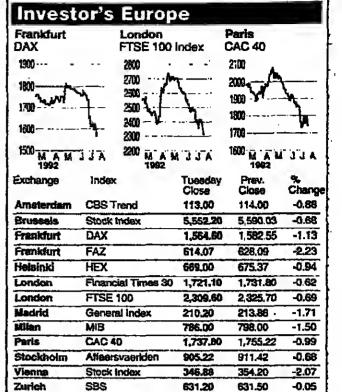
to be made in terms of efficiency. he said.

International Paper is negotiating with the government for leases

The Polish company exported less lozowa-Papiernicze SA, which is Po a third of its fine printing products. less than half of its newsprint, and 10 percent of its boxboard in 1991. The main destination was Germany. International Paper said it expects to use its marketing channels in estern Europe to export the Polish company's products.

International Paper, a major producer of printing and writing papers, paperboard and packaging products and wood products, has manufacturing operations in 26 countries and exports products to more than 130 nations

Michal Rusiecki, a representative of Poland's ministry that is in charge of selling off state assets. said Polish mills will require sub-stantial capital investment to develop competitive products.



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### **U.S. Sales Give Polygram** 16% Income Rise in Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches BAARN, Netherlands - Polygram NV said its net income rose 16.3 percent, to 171 million guil-ders (\$104 million), in the first half of 1992, from 147 million in the same period a year earlier.

Polygram's pretax profit rose 5.4 percent to 275 million guilders, from 261 million, the company said. The company is 80 percent owned by Philips NV.

Polygram attributed the increase mainly to a jump in its U.S. busi-ness, where market share rose to 14 percent from 11.5 percent in the first half of 1991. U.S. sales rose to

22 percent of the total, up from 18 percent in the first half of 1991.

Its biggest success in the United States was Billy Ray Cyrus on the Mercury Records label, with the debut alhum "Some Gave All" selling 2.5 million worldwide to date. Others contributing to strong sales included Def Leppard, U2 and El-

Andrew Lloyd Webber's Really Useful Holdings, in which Polygram has a 20 percent stake, showed good results in the first half, Polygram said.

#### Very briefly:

 De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. and De Beers Centenary AG said combined first-half profit fell 26 percent from a year earlier, to \$330 million; it left the interim dividend at 28 South African cents (10.2 cents) but said it expected a "significant reduction" in the final dividend.

Degussa AG said pretax profit in the nine months to June totaled 164 million Deutsche marks (5112 million), up 15 percent from a year earlier, as cost-cutting helped offset a 5 percent drop in sales.

 Ymos AG, a German auto parts supplier, posted a group oet loss of 62.185 million Deutsche marks for 1991; it also proposed a capital restructuring package aimed at returning it to profitability.

British Telecommunications PLC said it has agreed to "almost all" of the government's proposals on price regulation, including a four-year limit on price increases of inflation minus 7.5 percent a year. Scandinavian Airlines has sued Swedish cabin crew and ground person-

nel, demanding 7,000 kronor (\$1,320) per person in compensation for staging a two-day wildcat strike.

• GTM-Entrepose SA, a French construction company, posted first-half consolidated sales of 13.49 billion French francs (\$2.74 billion), up 3 percent from a year earlier. Bloomberg, AFX, Reuters, AFP

### Interest Charges Slash Earnings at Fokker

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

AMSTERDAM — Fokker NV said Tuesday its profit dropped 38 percent in the first half and warned that earnings would be even lower in the second half. Net income fell to 26.3 million guilders (\$15.8 million) from 42.2 million guilders a year earlier, dragged down by a 46 percent surge in interest charges, to 56.9 million guilders, to cover mounting debt.

Those higher interest charges in particular mean Fokker is unlikely to post full-year net income of more than 40 million guilders in 1992, the Dutch aerospace company said. Profit in 1991 was 87.4 million guilders.

Sales rose 22 percent, to 1.88 billion guilders, in the

Fokker said airlines were suffering from a financially difficult situation, which was reflected in the delay in new aircraft orders.

Under an agreement outlined in July, Deutsche Aerospace AG, part of Daimler-Benz AG, is to purchase a 51 percent stake in Fokker by buying 500 million guilders of new Fokker shares and the state's 38 percent stake in the company.

But a price has oot yet been set. Fokker said Daimler would have to pay far more than the stock-market price for its stake. "They'll have to bid considerably above the setas (\$586 million) "at best." but level of Fokker's shares even before the discussions was unlikely to reach this price bebegan," said Rennie Hendriksen, a Fokker director. Its cause of a currently slack real esshares closed at 22.60 guilders. (Reuters, Bloomberg) tate market in Madrid.

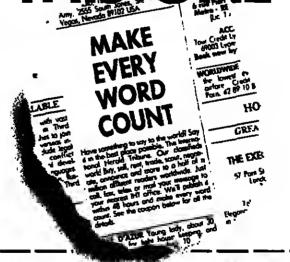
#### Prima Plans to Sell Madrid Development

Bloomherg Business News

MADRID - Prima Inmohiliaria, the troubled real estate concern that is 40 percent-owned by the Kuwait Investment Office, said Tuesday it planned to sell Torres de Europa, a major development in Madrid.

A Prima spokesman said the development was worth 55 billion pe-

# PLANNING TO RUN



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PRANKFURT: Friedrichstrasse 15, 6000 Frankfurt/Main, West Germany. Tel.: (49-69) 72 67 55. Fax: 72 73 10. Telex: 416721. NEW YORK: 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022, USA. Tel.. (1-212) 752 3890, Fax: 755 87 85. Telex: 427175. HONG KONG: 7/F Molaysia Bldg., 50 Gloucester Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. (852) 861 06 16. Fax: 861 30 73. Telex: 61170. SINGAPORE: 138 Cecil Street, #07-02 Cecil Court, Singapore 0106. Tel.: (65) 223 64 78/9. Fax: 224 15 66. Telex: 28749.

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Tuesday's Prices

NASDAO prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value, it is updated twice a year.

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中国的政治政治的不足,对于《《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《新教》的"《《《新教》的"《《《新教》的"《《《《《》》的"《《《《》 《《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《》》的"《《《》》的"《《》》的"《《》》的"《《》》的"《《》》。"

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# Budget Fears Sink Australian Dollar

that began July J.

ket jitters, traders said.

leased on Tuesday showing retail

sales fell 1.8 percent in June, to 7.88

billion dollars, after falling 0.3 per-

expected retail sales to increase.

Financial markets expect official

cash interest rates, now about 5.75

percent, to be cut to at least 5.25

percent after the national budget

In Canberra, the finance minister.

Raiph Willis, assured investors Tuesday night that the deficit in the federal budget due to be released next week will not reach 16 billion

dollars (\$12 billion), the figure pre-dicted by the Sydney Morning Her-

aid. That figure would be 4 percent

dollars, that would mean a bond

supply program of 16.5 billion dol-lars to 19.5 billion dollars.

The deficit for the fiscal year that

ended June 30 was 9.3 billion dol-

lars, following a surplus of 1.9 bil-

Australian stock prices, mean-

while, had to weather another

plunge in Japan's market, traders said. The All Ordinaries index, after

showing weakness in thin trading

managed to hold its loss to five

points, closing at 1,587.6.
The market didn't perform too

badly, considering the weakness of

the currency and the decline in To-

Ord Minnett Securities. "I feel this market is oversold and it's not too

far off from a bit of a bounce."

" said Eric Gale, a director at

(Reuters, Bloomberg)

lion dollars the previous year.

of the gross domestic product.

Compiled by Our Stuff From Disparches SYDNEY — Desperate buying by the Reserve Bank of Australia prices, which prove controlled to the controlled by the Reserve Bank of Australia prices, which prove controlled to the controlled by on Tuesday failed to stem a sell-off of the Australian dollar sparked by nervousness about next week's

budget.
The Australian currency fell to 73.18 U.S. cents at one stage, its 73.18 U.S. cents at one stage, its speculation that the Reserve Bank lowest level since 1989, before recovoir Australia would cut interest ering to close at 73.325 U.S. cents. rates. That initially buoyed bond Dealers said the Reserve Bank of prices, but gave the currency mar-Australia slowed the currency's dive. but was unable to halt it despite

Evidence of economic weakness
spending up to \$1 billion in buying

was provided by official figures rethe Australian dollar at prices from

73.20 to 73.60 U.S. cents. Australian bond prices reversed a rally as Australian-dollar denom-inated assets were sold after the expected retail sales to increase. currency plunged. The yield on the 10-year, 10 percent government benchmark government bond, due October 2002, closed at 8.31 percent, 9 basis points above a 19-year low of 8.22 percent that was

Touched earlier in the day.

The market's very very nervous," said Spiro Pappas, a bond

#### Fairfax Names Mulholland as Chief Executive

SYDNEY - John Fairfax Group announced Tuesday that a South African-based newspaper executive, Stephen Mulholland, had been named chief executive of the Austra-

lian publishing concern. Mr. Mulholland, 56, is currently head of South Africa's Times Media Ltd.

The annonncement was made by Sir Zelman Cowen, who became chairman of Fairfax when Conrad Black's Tourang consortium won control of the group in December 1991, one year after it went

into receivership. Fairfax publishes The Sydney Morning Herald, The Age of Melbourne and the Australian Financial Review.

#### Flotation Set By Malaysian Finance Firm

KUALA LUMPUR - Mayields, to be volatile until the relaysia's leading industrial-de-velopment finance company, lease next Tuesday of the government's budget for the fiscal year Malaysian Industrial Development Finance Rhd., is floating Weak economic data boosted shares in preparation for a pub-

lic listing by December, executives said Tuesday. The company is planning a public issue of 47.635 million shares to more than triple its capital base to 270 million ring-

git (\$108 million)... Its capital base now totals 80.86 million ringgit.

"The company is targeting a listing on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange by early December," said its deputy general manager, Lim Jit Hai.

The chairman, Zain Azrasi, said the extra capital was need-

amount was increased to 262.4 billion won in 1991. ed for the company "to play a more effective role in helping the country achieve industrial-GM moved into South Kores in 1972 and its joint venture partner was bought out by Daewoo in January 1983. ized-nation status."

Reuers

The partnership produced the Le
SEOUL — Daewoo Motor Co.
Will buy General Motors Corp's which is manufactured by GM's

GM has said that it would conshare in a joint-venture carmaker for Adam Opel AG unit in Germany,

\$170 million, local news reports said Relations between GM and Tuesday, but the Daewoo Group Daewoo soured in 1989 when refused to confirm the price, saying Daewoo moved into what GM considered to be its own market in The 50-50 joint venture between Europe by exporting 3,000 vehicles to Czechoslovakia. GM was also mated at \$340 million, said the Economic Daily newspaper, which reported to be dissatisfied with Daewoo's management style, reported the price.

Speculation over a breakup sur-

A Daewoo spokesman said; faced last year after GM rejected a Daewoo and GM will split soon proposal by Daewoo that the partand price talks are almost at an ners each inject an additional \$100 end. But a final decision po the million in capital to expand busi-ness and develop a new model.

"The divorce price, however, is not expected to exceed its total value," the spokesman said. "The final problems and soaring wage and Daewoo Motor has been plagued decision will be unveiled mid- to production costs. The company was hit by severe

Daewoo Motor Corp. was originally capitalized at \$52.3 billion Daewoo Motor Corp. was origilabor disputes starting in 1987. nally capitalized at \$52.3 billion Wages have been increased by won (\$66.1 million), but this about 160 percent from 1967 to 1990, a Daewoo Motor spokesman

The company had net losses to-taling 31.29 billion won from 1987 through 1989. It posted a profit after tax of 10.2 billion won in 1990

are still interested in rupiah," the Indonesian currency, the banker added.

The easing of the tight money policy has swamped

the money market with rupiah. But banks remain

saddled with many bad debts. These, along with gov-

ernment requirements that a fifth of loans go to small

and usually high-risk companies, and the imminent imposition of capital-adequacy requirements, have

One banker estimated that of at least 6 percent of

total bank loans were impaired. "There is plenty of money in the market, but banks can't provide loans

because of bad debts and capital-adequacy require-

A stable and effective annual rupiah depreciation

by the government of around 5 percent, reasonable-if-

slow economic growth and strong support from Indo-nesia's major aid donors have helped virtually wipe

But analysts said the central bank was still hemmed

One banker said of rates that the central bank "has

A state banker said one percentage point was about

in by the threat of capital outflow if it lets interest

to find how far down remains sufficient to prevent

people from converting rapish into dollars and pnt-

as far as the government could go for now to help

made banks reluctant to lend.

devaluation scares from the market.

ments," he said.

rates go too low.

them in Singapore.

Daewoo Buyout Put at \$170 Million

timue to supply components to Daewoo Motor after the breakup. and the Daewoo spokesman said Tuesday that GM also was likely to continue marketing the Le Mans in the United States.

The spokesman said sales of the Le Mans in the United States had fallen about 30 percent, to 30,000 cars for the first seven months of this year, accounting for 0.2 percent of the U.S. vehicle market

### About-Face On China by Taiwan Bank

TAIPEI - The state-owned Bank of Taiwan will not squeeze credit to companies investing in China despite the announcement of such a move by its president, the bank's chairman, Y. D. Sheu, said

Tuesday.
"We will not change our current credit systems, which are in line with government policy," Mr. Sheu said. "BOT President C. M. Pu's personal announcement has nothing to do with our bank," he added.

Mr. Pu's announcement on Monday surprised bankers, business executives and government officials.

He said the bank's overseas branches would not deal with Chinese banking institutions, the bank would not extend loans to local businessmen operating in China, and would not refinance other Taiwan banks offering credits to com-

panies investing on the mainland. Finance Minister Wang Chienshien said last week that Taiwan would allow overseas branches of Taiwan banks to develop financial contacts with China to help local

manufacturers. But Mr. Pu said Taiwan had been affering from capital outflow, and that the authorities should offer incentives to keep capital in the country, instead of encouraging opera-

ions on the mainland. "They can remove me from the job if they think my suggestion is nappropriate," he said.

For information on how to list your fund, fax Simon OSBORN on (33-1) 46 37 21 33.

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#### Very briefly:

Cathay Pacific Airways has conditionally agreed to buy a stake of 10 percent in Hong Kong Air Cargo Terminals Ltd. for 95 million Hong Kong dollars (\$12.3 million).

· Mitsubishi Motors Corp. recalled 1,400 four-wheel-drive vehicles to exchange defective engine parts that may leak gasoline.

• Ebara Corp. and Mitsul & Co. set up a company in China to make and sell boilers designed to minimize pollution.

 Mitsui Mining Co., Japan's largest coal miner, plans to acquire a stake of 20 percent in a unit of Broken Hill Pty, that holds development rights to a coal field on the Indonesian part of the island of Borneo.

Taiwan Power Co., a state-owned company, signed a pact with six Australian, Japanese and South Korean companies to explore coal deposits in eastern Australia.

• PT Astra International of Indonesia abandoned a pulp and paper project in West Irian, the Indonesian part of the island of New Gunea, which had been valued at \$654 million but had met strong opposition

 Korea Trade Promotion Corp. said South Korea's customs-cleared trade deficit was expected to narrow to the equivalent of \$6.7 billion this year from \$9.7 billion last year, with exports projected to rise by 9.8 percent and imports by 5 percent.

. Thai Airways International Ltd. said at a meeting for shareholders that it would not automatically have the country's air force chief as its chairman. Ram Niwas Mirdha, a former government minister and senior member of the ruling Congress Party, was named to head a 30-member parliamentary probe into India's recent financial scandal.

Resers. AFP. AFX

### Indonesia Interest Rates Fall 1 Point

a decision had not been made.

amount has yet to be made."

The market believes the govern-JAKARTA — Indonesia's central bank cut interest ment budget isn't going to be any joy," said David Simpson, a currency trader at National Australia Bank. If the budget shows a deficit of between 13 billion and 16 billion rates by 1 percentage point on Tuesday, but analysts said that borrowers would not benefit for some time, and that the reduction would do little to improve the

The central bank, Bank Indonesia, reduced its rate for central bank certificates to 14 percent for one-week and 16.5 percent for 12 months.

There is so much liquidity between banks," said a central bank spokesman, Dahlan Sutalaksana. "We hope the liquidity will go to the real sector," he added. In recent months, the central bank has been easing a

tight monetary policy adopted two years ago. The policy had led to problems at several major companies. Business executives said the policy hit them with high interest costs after they had borrowed during the economic expansion of the late 1980s.

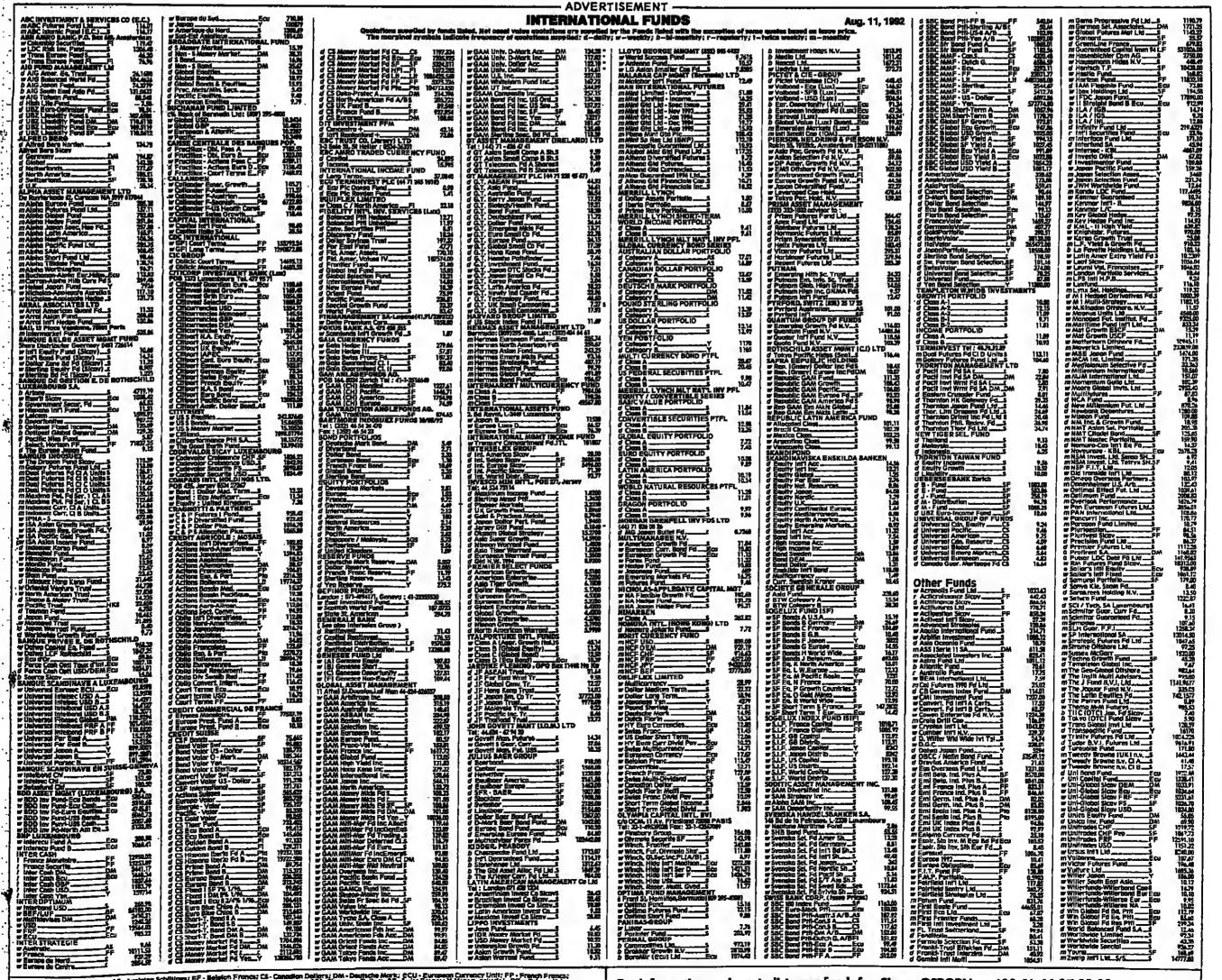
A state banker said it would probably take two months before the latest cuts were passed on to bor-rowers, though rates on deposits would decline more quickly.

Lending rates remain as high as 28 percent a year,

while deposits for the same maturity earn 18 to 20 "Interest rates could still drop another one-and-

one-half points," said one private bank executive. They're still one of the highest in the world," the banker said of Indonesian rates. "Foreign investors

stimulate the economy.



## SPORTS 5

### 3 Blue Jay Homers **Defeat Orioles as Showdown Begins**

Back at home, the Toronto Blue Jays were the ones swinging the big

Joe Carter, Dave Winfield and Candy Maldonado hit two-run homers Monday night as the Blue Jays beat the Baltimore Orioles, 8-

AMERICAN LEAGUE in the opener of their showdown

for first place in the American The victory followed a 2-5 swing

### AL to Meet In Week on Sale of Tigers

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — American League owners will meet next Wednesday in Chicago to discuss Thomas Monaghan's proposed sale of the Detroit Tigers to Mike Ilitch. A league spokeswoman. Phyllis Merhige, said that the owners may take a straw vote at the Aug. 19 meeting, but that a formal vote would have to wait for a joint meet-

ing of major league owners. The next joint meeting is sched-uled for Sept. 10 in St. Louis, but owners could vote earlier by tele-

phone conference call. Eleven of the 14 AL owners and eight of 14 National League owners thust approve the sale, which is estimated at \$85 million.

. The major leagues' ownership committee received a report Mon-runs in Detroit, and the slow-footday on the proposed sale from the AL's lawyer. Fred Kuhlmann of the St. Louis Cardinals, chairman of the committee, declined to say whether it would approve the sale.

• The 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago set Sept. 30 for tearing oral arguments in Commissioner Fay Vincent's attempt to lift a preliminary injunction blocking National League realignment.

through Boston and Detroit in which Toronto pitchers had an 11.90 earned-run average. We just had a horrendous road

trip so we had to get things right-ed." Winfield said. "We stopped our slide. Now we can concentrate on starting a good streak."

The Blue Jays increased their

lead to three games over the Orioles. Toronto has won five of seven against Baltimore this season, with three games left in this series.

The Orioles' Mike Mussina gave up a career-high eight runs on 10 hits in 6% innings. He also allowed three home runs in a game for the

Carter, who got three hits and scored three times, hit his 24th homer in the first inning.

Winfield put Toronto ahead for good at 3-2 with an RBI double in the third, then Maldonado hit his 13th homer that inning and Winfield finished Mussina with his 19th homer in the seventh.

Athletics 5, White Sox 3: In Oakland, Ron Darling and Dennis Eckersley held Chicago to five hits, and the Athletics scored five runs in the first inning to win for the eighth time in nine games.

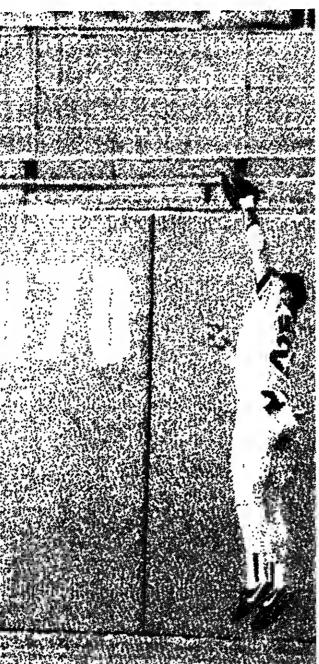
Lance Johnson singled in the White Sox fifth, extending the longest hitting streak in the majors this season to 24 games. Ron Karkovice hit a three-run homer later in the inning.

Twins 7, Rangers 5: Kirby Puckett had three hits, including his first homer since June 28, and scored three times as Minnesota returned to the Metrodome following a 1-5 road trip.

Tigers 10, Yankees 5: Cecil Fielder homered and drove in three ed Tigers stole six bases against New York. Fielder, leading the majors with

98 RBIs, hit his 26th homer as Detroit won its fourth straight. Indians 8, Red Sox 5: Carlos

Baerga's three-run homer capped a four-run eighth as Cleveland, playine at home, rallied from a five-run deficit against Boston.



Boston right fielder Tom Brunansky robbed Mark Whitten of a home run in the second, but visiting Cleveland still won, 8-5.

Johnson pitched a three-hitter and ing hitter, singled in a second run. struck out 10 for the 19th time as Seattle beat visiting Kansas City. Luis Aquino gave up just five hits in seven innings, but two were back-to-back doubles by Dave Valle and Harold Reynolds in the first, and Edgar Martinez, the AL's lead- last 17 starts.

Angels 4, Brewers 1: Luis Polo-ma doubled, stole two bases and scored twice as rookie Julio Valera pitched a three-hitter in Anaheim. California, to beat Milwaukee and win for only the fourth time in his

### Squeak To No. 11

The Pittsburgh Pirates' 11th straight victory wasn't easy.

Jeff King singled home the go-ahead run in the 16th inning Monday night in New York and the Pirates went on for a 4-2 victory over the Mets in a game that took The Firates are on their longest

NATIONAL LEAGUE

streak since winning 11 in a row in

1978. Their record is 16 straight, in Andy Van Slyke led off the 16th with a single off Lee Guetterman and was sacrificed to second by

Cecil Espy. Barry Bonds was then Cooke added RBI singles. The Pirates had 17 hits and left 21 numbers on base in the game.

King was up with runners on second and third in the 10th, but fouled off a bunt that the catcher got for the third out. "I was just trying to surprise

them." King said. Dodgers 5, Braves 3: In Atlanta, the Braves' nine-game winning streak ended when Ramon Martinez outpitched Steve Avery, who was tagged for four runs - three earned --- and 11 hits in 6% innings. Martinez held the Braves to two

hits before leaving in the seventh when Adacta closed to 4-3.

The Dodgers added an insurance run in the eighth on a two-out, RBI single by Eric Young.

Giants 4, Astros 1: The San Francisco Giants returned home for the first time since the announcement of plans for a move to Florida, and beat Houston behind three RBIs from Will Clark and a six-hitter by John Burkett.

Clark hit a two-run homer, his 12th, in the third following Robby Thompson's RBI double and added a sacrifice fly in the fifth. Houston is now 4-10 on its 26-

game road trip, caused by the Re-publican National Convention. Expes 11, Cabs 0: Montreal took advantage of shoddy fielding in a six-run third to halt Chicago's home winning streak at seven.

### Ill Wind Blows at Candlestick Politicians Still Trying, but Giants' Fans Have Given Up

By Michael Martinez New York Times Service

scenes were all familiar ones for a called himself "an optimist but also summer afternoon at the ball park. Kids waiting around the players' parking lot for autographs. Work-ers preparing the field for batting Francisco wants to keep the Giants ers preparing the field for batting practice. Technicians moving quictly but hurriedly in preparation for another television broadcast. And the seats were all empty.

The gates to Candlestick Park had not opened, but the emptiness of the stadium on Monday seemed real. A year from now, the place could look like this in April and May and June, all the way into October.

So far, the news here hasn't changed: the San Francisco Giants are still leaving for Florida next season, although efforts are being made to somehow keep them. Mayissued the ninth intentional walk of the game before King singled to center. Jose Lind and pitcher Steve million offer the Giants' owner, Bob Lurie, has already accepted, and Angela Alioto, a member of the San Francisco County Board of Super-visors, intends to unveil plans for a downtown stadium this week.

But hearts are still breaking. I really don't want them to go," said 15-year-old Gary Luguu of Daly City, who said he had written a letter last week to Commissioner Fay Vincent, asking him to keep the team here. "It won't be the same without them."

"I'm sad," he added, shrugging helplessly. "They won't be here any-more. I haven't felt what that's like."

The feeling is one of inevitabil-ity. Fans who walked up to the box office to buy tickets - the team's final home game, Sept. 27, is already a sellout — and players who arrived in the clubhouse all seemed resigned to the move.

miss playing in the place where you started out," said first baseman Will Clark, "but if my boss tells me to play somewhere else, I'm playing somewhere else."

But it is not that way for the Giants' fans, whose hopes seem all but gone. If there is a glimmer, it comes from politicians

Mayor Jordan said Monday he was setting up committees to seek investors. One majoral candidate, H. Irving Grousbeck, has been reviewing the team's financial reports

The mayor, who has said he will emotional thing." About his own feelings, he said. "It's difficult." attend the owners' meetings when SAN FRANCISCO - The the vote is held to approve the sale.

> a realist." "He wants the other owners and and there's money here to do it," said Bob Forsythe, the mayor's spokesman, "That's the project in the next 25 days."

At the same time, Alioto said she ken all these people's hearts." is moving ahead with plans for a

'It was so cold, but this is all we know."

Fan Martha Willis

downtown stadium that would cost about \$110 million. Losing the Giants is devastating to me," she said. "I'm not an avid fan who wouldn't miss a game, but I am an avid fan of San Fran-

them walk away." Asked if she was giving fans a sense of false hope, Alioto said: "I don't know what false hope is. Hope is hope to me. If I thought this was

a joke, I wouldn't be doing it." Lurie drove into the stadium Monday, past the kids and the workers and the ticket buyers, but the team's owner wouldn't discuss

Later, Lurie held a 15-minute, closed-door meeting with his players explaining his decision to them. Fans clearly don't blame Lurie.

"If I was in his shoes, I guess I would've done the same thing, said Sergio Jacquez of Sunnyvale. "But I also don't know bow I could live with this knowing that I'd bro-

Voters have had four chances to approve initiatives that would have provided funds for a new stadium. All were turned down, the last one in June by nearby San Jose. When it was announced that Lurie had accepted an offer hy a group in the Tampa Bay area, to play at the Suncoast Dome in St. Petersburg, it left fans here as cold as a Candlesuck Park wind.

"I understand what it's like sitting out there watching a game." said pitcher Dave Righetti, raised in San Jose. "As a kid, I couldn't find anybody to take me to games.

"You freeze here," said Martha Willis of South San Francisco. "My cisco. We can't just sit back and let daughter and I have left games at times because it was so cold. But this is all we know."

It is all most of the players know,

"I'm not going to miss the 50degree weather and the wind blow-ing 30 miles an hour in the middle of June," said pitcher Trevor Wilthe matter. Asked about hopes to retain the Giants, he said, "It's an who treated me real well."

### 4 Title Fights for Beijing

LAS VEGAS - Iran Barkley will defend his International Boxing Federation super middleweight title Oct. 16 in Beijing, in the main event of a program that will include three other world title fights. They will be the first world title fights ever held in China.

Bob Arum of Too Rank Inc., which will produce and distribute the card for pay-per-view television, said Monday that Barkley will fight fellow American Doug DeWitt in a 12-round bout in the 17,000-seat Capitol Gymnasium.

World Boxing Organization light heavyweight champion Leconzer Barber will also fight another American, Mike Sedillo, while Gerald McClelland, the WBO middleweight champion, and Jesse Benavides, the WBO jumor welterweight titlist, will make defenses against opponents yet to be determined.

#### **BOOKS**

COMPROMISED CAMPUS: The Collaboration of Universities With the Intelligence Community, 1945-1955

By Sigmund Diamond 371 pages. \$27.95. Oxford University Press Inc., 200 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10016.

Reviewed by Herbert Mitgang

T.T. should not come as a surprise to readers of recent books and magazine articles about the reign of J. Edgar Hoover during the Cold War that the tentacles of the Federal Bureau of Investigation extended into American universities. Thanks to the Freedom of Information Act, in recent years historians, biographers and journalists have been able to obtain government dossiers -heavily censored and often with pages withheld —on individuals and organiza-tions ranging from U. S. Nobel laureaces in literature to members of Congress and

the Supreme Court. In "Compromised Campus," Sigmund Diamond, a professor of sociology and generitus professor of history at Colum-bia University, adds fuel to the bonfire of the liberties. Citing FBI files and his own observations, he reveals that for at least 10 years after World War II, Hoover's special agents enlisted administrators and professors and planted them as subagents in place. Diamond maintains that

such college officials and faculty members were more than willing to report to the FBI about colleagues they suspected of being disloyal Americans.

Diamond's theme builds on information already existing in the study of Mc-Carthyism and Hoovermania, which are linked because the senator and the director worked together closely.

veillance without judicial fiat, Professor Athan Theoharis of Marquette University, obtained thousands of FBI documents and interpreted them in such valuable books as "Spying on Americans" and "From the Secret Files of J. Edgar Hoover." Presidents and presidential aspirants, federal employees, newspapers, networks, film studios, guilds, unions and civil rights leaders all were shown to have FBI files, usually without their

knowledge.
Sometimes spying was done upon an organization's members by its own officials. In the best-known case, Ronald Reagan, while president of the Screen Actors Guild in 1947, served as an infor-

mant assigned the code name Agent T-10, for the FBPs Los Angeles office.

In "Compromised Campus," the author devotes special attention to individuals he considers collaborators with the FBI during the early 1950s, based on files he unearthed under the Freedom of In-formation Act. They include, from Harvard, McGeorge Bundy, dean of the faculty of arts and sciences, and Henry A. Kissinger, a teaching fellow who was executive director of an international

seminar and William Yandell Elliott, a professor of government described as Kissinger's mentor.

At Yale, the author says Harry B. Fisher, the FBI's liaison on campus, was "an undercover employee of Yale University for 25 years, whose last 15 years of service were devoted mainly to political surveillance."

mised Campus" is the author's mixture of the personal and the general. The New York Times.

reader sometimes is confused by the leaps between the author's own experience and his broader theme of the existence of an academic-intelligence complex. Yet when Diamond sticks to the documents in the FBI files, he justifies his conclusion that the most eminent colleges collaborated with the intelli-

Herbert Mitgang is on the staff of The

The New York Times
This list is based on reports from me
bookstores throughout the United States
are not necessarily consecutive.

FICTION

GERALD'S GAME, by Stephen WAITING TO EXHALE by Tary THE PELICAN BRIEF, by John POSSESSING THE SECRET OF Krantz COLONY, by Anne Rivers Siddous FATHERLAND, by Robert Flarris EYE OF THE STORM, by Jack DARK FORCE RISING, by Timo-INZADL by Peter David
JEWELS, by Demicle Stock
SAHARA by Cive Custer
ALL AROUND THE TOWN, by

**BEST SELLERS** 

> NONFICTION DIANA: HER TRUE STORY, by Andrew Morton
> THE SILENT PASSAGE, by Gail Sheeby TRUMAN, by David McCallough EARTH IN THE BALANCE, by

AI Gore
SAM WALTON; MADE IN
AMERICA, by Sam Walton with
John Hucy
LINCOLN AT GETTYSBURG,
by Garry Wills
A BRILLIANT MADNESS, by
Patry Duke and Gloria Hochman
HEAD TO HEAD, by Lester
Thurow THE LAST TSAR, by Edvard Rad-REVOLUTION FROM WITHIN, WHO WILL TELL THE PLOPLE

by William Greider
12 ACQUIRED TASTES, by Peter Mayle
THE HAPPY ISLES OF OCEANIA, by Paul Theroux
DIANA: A PRINCESS AND HER
TROUBLED MARRIAGE, by
Nicholas Davies
ELEANOR ROOSEVELT, by
Blanche Wiesen Cook

ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS THE MEASURE OF OUR SUC-CESS, by Marian Wright Edeiman A RETURN TO LOVE, by Mari-

### PEANUTS

MY ATTORNEY AND I ARE GOING OVER TO THE COURTHOUSE TO SEE THE JUDGE ...







#### BEETLE BAILEY



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#### CALVIN AND HOBBES



WIZARD of ID

COMMEMORATION

OF YOUR 25 YEARS

IN THE STABLES.



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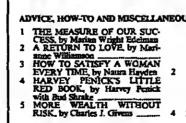








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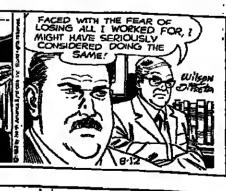


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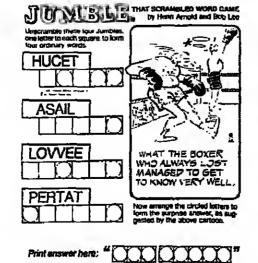
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#### **DENNIS THE MENACE**



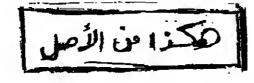
CAUSE WERE USING A COMPLETELY NEW FRESH LENCH TODAY.



Jumping HOUSE ENEMY PRIMER APLOAT







# To Soccer Molehills

ONDON -- Coming down from Montjuic, one could barely face the ONDON—Coming down from Montjuic, one could barely face the immediacy of Europe's new soccer season. Time and business wait for no man, the soccer is upon us, and the kick off on Saturday will press the case for divorce in households already satiated with the gargantnan television coverage of the Games.

Soccer's part in the Olympics was at best peripheral. It was neither as Soccer's part in the Olympics was at best peripheral. It was neither as inspired, nor as corrupt, as some of the main Olympic events. And though soccer eventually drew the largest audience, it could not compare in significance to the wonderful lap of honor of the two African women in the main stadium last Friday night.

Their race, the 10,000 meters, had been a classic. Derarm Tulu, the winner, had stalked Elana Meyer, the silver medalist, lap after lap, feeding off her opponent's front running before surging past at the finish. The runner who played a waiting game won, but the beauty was in the joy that followed.

Meyer is white, and from South Africa. Tuhu is black, and from Ethiopia. Their countries were competing in sport for the first time since South Africa was banned three decades ago for its apartheid policies. Nobody can yet say evil is beaten, but the whole world now has a symbol and the hope of sport transcending race.

Rob Hughes

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South African soccer, as it happens, denounced bigotry years ago. Its black population has long adored the game, yet welcomed white participation in the administration and on the field.

and on the field.

There, as in most areas of the globe, last Saturday's Olympic soccer final drew immense television ratings. Spain beat Poland, 3-2, with a goal at the very last gasp in a match fit to set before a king and 95,000 of his subjects.

That gathering reflected nationalistic fervor rather than the lure of under-23 teams — an age limit, FIFA said Tuesday, that will remain in force in 1996 — which, on other nights, played in mostly empty stadiums. Small wonder that FIFA is seriously contemplating asking the IOC to add women's soccer to the 1996 Olympics in Atlanta. The idea comes from Arthur Wall, coordinator for soccer at those Games, who has the sense to see that if Snain cannot fill half the seats for Olympic soccer then

sense to see that if Spain cannot fill half the seats for Olympic soccer then the stadiums around Atlanta might look like deserts.

FIFA foisted on Spain a half-baked formula imposing the age limit, barring many of soccer's finest players. It then complained about a lack of promotion leading to the embarrassingly insipid atmosphere at the

Art Wall's push for women players makes sense. The United States, the land of winners, ranks nowhere in men's soccer but is world champion in the women's game. Given the chronic over-population at the Olympics, and given FIFA's protectionist attitude toward its own World Cup, might it not be time to give the men a rest and let the women play the soccer in

The men, poor devils, are overworked and overpaid enough already. In England, they will be back at work on Saturday and, because of TV satellite wars, the new-season hype has turned into a palpable nonsense. We have had league soccer in Britain for 104 years, yet now we superimpose the description "Premier League" on the old first division. We also change the marketing strategy so that, one way or another, the

name of the same is to extract more cash from the customer.

On the PRETEXT of making the grounds safer, the authorities are inflicting all-seat regulations despite the preference of many fans to stand. With the conversion, capacities are deduced, stadiums have all the attraction of building sites and the price likes will oblige a regular team follower to pay upward of \$1,900 for his season's entertainment.

If he cannot afford that, his second option is to pay a third as much to buy a dish antenna and a franchise to Sky Sports' exclusive live coverage of Descript Learne cannot afford the contraction of the contraction

of Premier League games.

This channel, run by Australians, promises us "A Whole New Ball Game." Sky's head of sports, David Hill, says his television team wants "to educate, inform and explain, as well as question, amuse and enter-

Sky serves a tiny minority of the soccer public but is banking on the bond between the Brits and their sport to pay as they view. "Our aim," Hill explains, "is to give our viewers the best seat in the house — the chairman's seat. The chairman has access to the best possible view of the game, access to the players, access to the innermost strategic secrets of his

· One wonders why so many chairmen of these soccer clubs, with so many privileges, display such ignorance and so mismanage their teams to such extent they become virtually sankrupt institutions dependent on

television bail money. Vic Wakeling, who will direct Sky's coverage, hails from England's

northeast, where most men and many women are soccer fanatics people think we have a bunch of Aussies in charge who know nothing about football who will start messing around the formula to the same around the formula to the same around the formula to the same around t messing around with fixtures and kick off times."

No? Television has already spoilt the traditional habit of Saturday soccer. Sky will screen one live match each Sunday, another on

Monday.

Adds Wakeling: "We will put a Camera on top of a crane covering Detroit the whole pitch and with an electronic chalk board we can show why certain players make certain ontone runs and the way a team builds up through the way a team builds up through the way a skills. its moves. We will also have a skills camera focusing on a particular

Fine, new technology is there to be used. But the former idea was tried in the late 1960s and abandoned by men who learned that it was best to let the action speak for itself, to be smart with the close-ups of the quality for which English soccer is famous - the raw courage

Much of that is impulsive rather than calculated. The English soccer brain, foreigners remind us, begins in the toes and terminates at the

Besides, England's stars - Paul Gascoigne, David Platt, Des Walker - are now playing in Italy. And with the rest so exposed in Europe two months ago, the Sky skills camera might be a redundant and dan-

Indeed Channel 4, the smallest of England's free national networks, will oppose Sky with live broadcasts of Italian league socer. And once it turns the spotlight on Gascoigne, on Ruud Gullit, Marco van Basten and Roberto Baggio, comparison might be an Rob Highes is on the staff of the Sanday Times.

## Down the Mountain Atlanta Wakes Up — Barcelona Is Tough to Top

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service

ATLANTA - The Olympic flag is on

Barcelona isn't Biloxi or Chattanooga.
Instead of 2,000 years of culture and

Instead of 13th-century cathedrals, Atlanta's monuments tend to be things like "the Dump," the boarded-up building where Margaret Mitchell wrote "Gone With the Wind," and the Varsity, the drive-in where Atlantans go for their quo-

tient of greasy burgers.

Instead of the Mediterranean Sea.
there's the Chattahoochee River.

Atlanta does have its own charms, rang-ing from its lovely wooded setting to its sure up. In response, local officials have Southern hospitality.

pics will be a future-oriented, high-tech history, Atlanta offers a city that was pageant of New South prosperity and infounded in 1842, and then, just 22 years terracial harmony, able to compete with later, was nearly burned to the ground by General William Tecumseh Sherman.

But it is a rare person here who has

The Atlanta Constitution did in an editorial the other day, "How on earth is Atlanta going to measure up to Barcelona by 1996?"

News reports here have been full of

been quick to say that every city brings its way to Atlanta, but it has dawned on a lot of people here that as an act to follow, Barcelona isn't Biloxi or Chattanooga.

And in a city where overachieving is a something different to the Olympics. Los Angeles, after all, had a successful Olympics eight years ago without anything repies eight years ago without anything re-sembling the history, culture or natural surroundings of Barcelona.

"You don't oeed a Montjuic or a Mediany host city that came before it.

But it is a rare person here who has watched Barcelona's remarkable combination of rich history, stunning architecture, mountains and sea and not wondered, as The Atlanta Constitution did in an editorial.

Atlanta does have us share of fine restaurants, and one thing that most of Barce-lona lacks — air-conditioning.

"Uoderground Atlanta is not a bad gushing references to Barcelona, and At-lanta officials have been peppered with lawyer and author, referring to a downlawyer and ambor, referring to a down-

town shopping and entertainment com-plex as he tried to come up with Atlanta's ta." ticularly the multiracial elements of Atlananswer to the Placa d'Espanya or the Palan Nacional.

"There's the Coca-Cola Museum, And 1 take foreign guests to the Varsity all the time. They marvel at it."

Aod even if Atlanta's architecture doesn't quite match Barcelona's, some Atlantans believe that Barcelona is oot a bad point of departure at all for the Atlanta Games, the last Olympics of the 20th cen-

"Barcelona represents the past, Atlanta represents the future," said the Reverend Joseph E. Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. "I think we have a lot to offer that will represent what the future will be like, par-

At the least, the 1996 Games figure to portray an image of the South far more contemporary than the heary "Gone With the Wind" images that linger on.

Claiborne Darden, a local political consultant, said that just as Atlanta's designation two years ago as the 1996 host of the Games showed the degree to which the city and the South had come of age, when all is

said and done Atlanta will fare just fine. "It's going to be the New South Olympics," said Mr. Darden, "the modern progressive South that is no longer a string of 1948 8N Ford tractors, perhaps with a dignified thumb of the nose at the Rust Belt. You know what they say: Don't get mad..."

### Johnson Edging Closer to Return To NBA Lakers

LOS ANGELES — It appears more and more likely that Magio Johnson will be playing again for the Los Angeles Lakers of the National Basketball Association next season.

"What's going to happen is my wife and I are going to sit down and we're going to talk about it and see," Johnson said Monday night on "The Arsenio Hall Show," "It all depends on if I feel like

coming back. That's all." Johnson, who turns 33 on Friday, said on the television show he would consult with his doctor to determine how many games he could play if he were to return — but oot to ask his doctor's

"If I decide to come back, we have to get together and say, O.K., 60 games, 70 games, 80, that whole thing," he said. "Not the fact on whether or not to come back. That's all my own deci-

The 10-time NBA All-Star said his wife, Cookie, initially was against him playing professional bas-

ketball again. He retired nine months ago after learning he had the virus that causes AIDS.

"Then as we both got educated and found out that everything was going good and we knew what it's going to take for me to be here with you and her for a long time, then she said O.K." Johnson said. "And I know I'm healthy, I'm strong, I'm ready to go. And now it's just deciding whether I want to

do that for another year or two or if I just want to stay a businessman and just enjoy hanging out with you and my wife and my son and so on." The Lakers' general manager, Jerry West, on KABC's "Monday Night Live" show, said that "I think it's solely Earvin's decision, what he wants to

do. We've stated all along we want what's best for

Earvin Johnson. If playing basketball is part of it, then we embrace it." Johnson's doctor, David Ho, said on the same radio show that if Johnson "decides to come back, he's going to play and play hard. The question is, is that in his best interest?"

The doctor said the decision belongs to Johnson. "It depends on how he feels. I assume he continnes to feel fine. He looked well in Barcelona," he



Maybe there aren't any 13th-century cathedrals, but Atlanta does have monuments like the Varsity, the drive-in where Atlantans go for their quotient of greasy burgers. And, there will be Whatizit, above, although it is not to everybody's taste as a mascot.

### **Young Follows Record With Win** In Monte Carlo

MONTE CARLO — Kevin Young of the United States gave an encore Tuesday to his 400-meter hurdles world record in Barcelona when he raced to

victory at a Grand Prix meet.

Five days after smashing Ed Moses' nine-year-old world record, Young raced around the Stade Louis II track in 47.60 seconds. That was 0.82 seconds outside his record, but was still faster than anyone else has achieved this record. achieved this season. With a top-level field that made it a virtual repeat of

the Olympie final, Young got away to a fast start with silver medalist Winthrop Graham of Jamaica keeping with him stride for stride until they came out of the Final bend. Graham finished in 48.22, World champion Samuel

Matete of Zambia, disqualified in the Olympics after hitting a hurdle in the adjacent lane, was third in

In the women's 400 hurdles, world champion Tatyana Ledovskaya of Belarus, fourth in Barcelona, edged out silver medalist Sandra Farmer-Patrick of the United States by one-twentieth of a second in

It was a time that has been beaten this year by only Sally Gunnell of Britain when she won gold in Barce-

lona. She was not competing in Monte Carlo.

Frankie Fredericks of Namibia, the fastest man in

Africa, won the men's 200. coming from fourth place
out of the bend to storm through in 20.18 seconds.

Fredericks, the silver medalist in both Olympie sprints, beat European champion John Regis of Britain, who second in 20.26.

Leroy Burrell, a member of the world record-breaking U.S. 4x100-meter relay team, was a distant sixth in 20.66 seconds.

Merlene Ottey of Jamaica, surprisingly beaten in both Olympic women's sprints, was on the losing end again in the 200 meters, but only just. Irina Privalova of Russia, the 100-meter bronze

medalist, won in 22.07 seconds with Ottey 0.01 sec-

Olympic 400-meter champion Marie-José Pérec of France was third in 22.29. She was one of 12 gold medalists from Barcelooa taking part in the meet.

There was defeat for another Olympic champion when Cuban discus thrower Maritza Marten was third with 8 best of 67.42 meters in an event won by Larissa Korotkevich of the CIS with 69.30.

Major League Standings

Monday's Line Scores AMERICAN LEAGUE AMERICAN LEAGUE

Buildings
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Tornate
229 816 28x—8 11 0

Mussino, Fisnapon (7) and Tockett; Stottlemyre, Word (8), Hentik (9) and Borders, W—
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Dorwin, Fosses (7), Quantrill (8), Rearden
(8) and Pentil Cook, Armstress (7), Olin (9)
and Alomer, W—Armstress, 413, L—Quantrill, 1-2 Sv—Olin (19), HRS—Booten, Clork
(5), Cleveland, Boerse (17), Balle 2 (23),
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Hough, Hernandez (8) and Karkovice; Darlina, Eclariste (9) and Steinboch, W—Darlina, Editable (9) and Steinboch, W—Darlina, Selber (1), Kansas (1), W—Darlina, Selber (1), Kansas (1), Webstein (1), Menchan (1), and Mactarione; Johnson and Volle, W—Johnson, S-12, L—Austra, 3-3, Millwoutce 89 61 19—1 3 1
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(3), McEirov (8), Scanlan (9) and Girordi.
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(13), Guetternon (15) and Hundley, W.—
Cooks, 1-0. L.—Guetternors, 3-2. HRS—Pitisburgh, Van Slyke (8), New York, Pecala (1),

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#### TRANSACTIONS

American League
CHICAGO—Put Ords Grebeck, shortstop, on
15-day dischled list, Recalled Strawn Leter, Infielder, from Vancouver, Pocific Cocast League,
OET ROIT—Put Shawn Hern, outfletder, on the 15-day disabled list, Received Rico Brogna, first boseman, from Toleda, Informa-

Brogns, HIST posencia, from Tolecia, Inferna-ficial Ladow.

N.Y. YANKEES-Put Curt Young, pitcher, on the 13-day disabled list, Recoiled Sam Mill-tellio and Larry Stanford, pitchers, from Co-lumbus, international League, Put Stanford

ward.

##ACH Proceed Cruck Delipha essistant sener of monoser.

\*\*POTBALL

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American Association. HOUSTON—Recoiled Darryl Kile, pficher, from Tucson, Pochic Coast Leogue, Wolved Benny Distrione, Inflekter.
L.A. OODGERS—Put Torn Conditit, pilicher, L.A. RAIDERS—Released Mike Redistrict, and 15-day disabled list. Recoiled Kip Grass.

Waived Paul Richardson, wide receiver.
L.A. RAIDERS—Released Mike Redistrict, wide receiver. Suspended Elvis Patterson, de-

NY. METS—Recalled Eric Hillmon, sitcher, from Tidgerder, infernational Leoyue.

Sent Pat Howelt eyffelder, to Tidewoter, PHILADELPHIA—Traded Date Sveurn, Infielder, to Chicago for Keith Shephard, pitcher. PITTSBURGH—Activated Zone Smith.

PITTSBURGH—Activated Zone Smithpitcher, from 15-day disabled list, Ootloned
William Pennytecther, outfielder, to Coroline,
Southern Leasue.

ST. LOUIS—Obtioned Todd Zelle, third
baseman, to Loutsville, American Associalion, Recalled Tracy Woodson, Inird baseman, from Louisville.

Marioed Basistabul Associaties
OETROIT—Named Tony Horris trainer,
LA, LAKERS—Signed Anthony Pecier,
guard, to multiyear contract.

ouard, to multiyear contract.

ORLANDO—Signed Shaquille O'Neal, cen-ORLANDO—Stoned Shoquille O'Neal, center, to 7-year controck Announced they matched Dollas offer sheet to Stomley Roberts, center, Acculred Laster Content guard, and 1994 second-mund shrott choice.

PHOENIX—Julle File named media relations director, effective Sept. L.

PORTLAND—Staned Mario Elfe, sword, to an after sheet.

Signed to series of 1-year contracts,
GREEN BAY—Signed Mark D'Onefrio,
linebacker, to 3-year contract, and Charles
Wilson, wide neather, to 2-year contract.
Walved Pous Richardson, wide receiver,
LA RAIOERS—Released Milks Radiscie,
wide neathers.

fensive back, Signed Lionel Washington, de-tensive back, to 3-year contract, and Darrel Hopper, cornerback. MIAMI—Signed Tray Vincent, corn

NEW ENGLAND-Fired Joe Mandes, vice NEW ENGLAND—THE BOTH AND PROPERTY OF PROPERTY OF PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T

sey Brucherry, sciety, Signed Bob Kratch, suard, to 2-year contract, and Mark Collins, cornerback.

N.Y. JETS—Traded Corwin Anthony, fight end, to Green Bay for conditional strait pick, Agreed to terms with Dave Codigon, event. Wolved Vincent Brownies, wide receiver, and Donnie Gordner, detenaive end.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Rich Milans, solely, and Konny Jackson, wide receiver, and Harvey Wilson, delensive book, King Hill, Indent soul, retired effective Aug. 15, to become director of golf for Tour II Insi's new course in Houston.

PHOENIX—Signed Jim Wohler, note tackle.

PITTSBURGH—Signed Rich Schonewolf, defensive lineman, Richard Schelfen, defensive book and Justin Birzetzyk, offensive Gneman, Agreed to berms with Loen Secrey, offensive lockle, signed a 2-year contract.

SAN FRANCISCO—Steve Wollace, offensive tackle, signed a 2-year contract, and Affice Woller, linebacker, on 2-year contract, and Mile Woller, linebacker, on 2-year contract.

SEANTILE—Ray Roborts, offensive tackle, signed to four one-year contract. Spread to four one-year contracts. Spread to four one-year contracts. Spread to four one-year contracts. Spread Devotive Harper, cornerbock, to two 1-year contracts.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Carl Corter, corner-

contracts.

TAMPA BAY—Signed Carl Corter, corner-book, Walved Terry Anthony, wide receiver.

WASHINGTON—Signed John Brentley, line-WASHINGTON-Signed John Brentley, line-backer. Put Dee Thomas, cornerback, and

FOOTBALL NFL Preseason

Monday's Result New Orleans 34, Chicago 31 **SOCCER** 

INCEPENDENCE CUR Australia 1, Thefland 0

SIDELINES

#### South Africa Admitted to World Cup : ZURICH (Reuters) - South Africa, Benin and Namibia will take part

To the 1994 World Cup competition, FIFA said Tuesday.

South Africa will replace Sao Tome and Principe and play its first match Oct. 10 in Nigeria, while Benin will replace Malawi and Namibia will replace Burkina Faso, all of which withdrew.

 The transfer of Swedish national striker Johnny Ekstrom from IFK Gothenburg to the English team Chelsea has fallen through, a spokeswoman for the Swedish club said Tuesday.

Steroids Suspected in Kordic Death

QUEBEC (UPI) — John Kordic, the National Hockey League player who died en route to a hospital after fighting with police, appeared to have fresh needle marks on his arm and a cache of steroids in his motel

room, a coroner's spokesman said Monday.

• U.S. officials in Detroit unsealed 17 indictments Monday charging 37 persons with an estimated \$20 million distribution of real and fake anabolic steroids, mostly through gymnasiums. They said the indictments were issued after a 2 1/2-year undercover operation by the FBL the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Food and Drug Administration. Canadian authorities had arrested three persons possessing \$100,000 worth of steroids as a result of the investigation, officials said.

#### For the Record

Rani González has tendered his resignation as Mexico's minister of ports because the team won only a silver medal in the 50-kilometer walk. The government had invested \$115 million in facilities and \$73 million in training athleres in the last three years.

(AFP)

Fidel Castro said in Mexico City, while praising Cuba's athletes in Barcelona, that a Cuban team would definitely participate in the Games

in Atlanta in 1996. The NHL Chicago Blackhawks traded goaltender Stephane Beauregard, acquired Friday from Buffalo, to the Winnipeg Jets for Finnish center Christian Ruuttu and future considerations.

(AP) Jack Nicklaus announced Monday the formation of the Nicklaus Golf

Equipment Co., which will sell golf equipment and accessories and begin Thomas Springstein, who had admitted giving Katrin Krahbe the banned drug Clenbuterol, was fired Tuesday as trainer for the Neubran-

denburg Sports Club in Germany. Ouotable

Reggie Jackson: "The will to win is worthless if you don't get paid for

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### **OBSERVER** Olympian Plugs

By Russell Baker NEW YORK — A tribute to Olympic athletes:

This is being composed on a Compaq Personal Computer using DOS version 3.31. The software is WordPerfect 5.1. Transmission from the point of composition to the publication site is accomplished through a Hayes Smartmodem 1200 using Smart Communications software to operate through the AT&T long-distance telephone sys-

Background light is provided by two 75-watt bulbs by Phillips and overhead light by four 75-watt floods by General Electric. The room's air-conditioning is by Gib-

The desk being used is a Scan two-piece unit. The small desk cal-cadar with which it is provided comes from Armfield, Harrison & Thomas, Inc., Insurance — Bonds, The stapler is a Swingline. The paper clips are Jumbo Gens. The pens are by Paper Mate, Cross, Faber-Castell, Bic, Sheaffer, Pentel and Expresso. The permanent marker is a Paper Mate.

Other desk furnishings include a Uhu Stic, which is a glue applicator by Faber-Castell; a letter opener by Tiffany; a snapshot taken with a Minolta camera on Kodak film and mounted in a frame from Inter-craft; two stiff paper bookmarks, one from Crest Books of Sterling, Virginia, the other from Olsson's of Washington; an address book by Leathersmith; a Hewlett Packard Laserjet printer, a Keith Clark Month-At-A-Glance appointment book, and a handmade basket by Kasia Baker of Nantucket.

Slow to grasp the commercial opportunities larking in American sports, the maker of the chair being used during this composition neglected to place his name either on or under it. Without this chair, however, this tribute would not have been such a pleasure to com-

The mantel clock used in the writing area is a Seth Thomas, as is the barometer that keeps the composer alert to impending changes of

The trash can is a Witt. The rocking chair is from L. L. Bean. The stereo equipment with the broken turntable is a Kenwood. The portable radio-cassette player

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typewriter is a Smith-Corona.

The file cabinets are from Hon. Clear Light, The Cedar Company, provided the three small bags containing natural essence of ce-dar, cedar with lavender buds and cedar with herbs and flowers, that hang from, respectively, a cabinet knob, the chandelier and a mantel, thus insuring that the writer's mood will never be soured for lack

of cedar's calm civilizing odor. B. Altman of New York provided the large Indian rug underfoot. The stationary bicycle is a Vitamaster. The vacuum cleaner is a Kenmore 3.2 with Power-Mate. Windows were washed with Windex. Murphy Oil Soap is used to keep wooden surfaces shining in the writing area.

Postage scales are from the Pelouze Scale Co. Both Sphinx and Universal Office Products provide the computer paper that serves as stationery for weighing on the Pe-louze scales. The U.S. Postal Service provides the stamps.

The composer of this tribute wears a quartz wristwatch by Caravelle. His shirts are from Brooks Brothers. His socks are from Macy's. His trousers are from J. Peterman. His shoes are Wallabees. His everlasses are by Loudoun Optical. The frames of his bifocals are by Rodenstock. For his computerglasses he wears Frame Maita.

While composing this tribute, the anthor's weight is increased by a packet of Stim-U-Dent toothpicks in his shirt pocket, and in his trousers pockets a handkerchief from Lord & Taylor, a billfold from Brooks Brothers containing Federal Reserve Notes by The United States of America and plastic cards by Visa, MasterCard, American Express, West Coast Video, Video Dens of America and New York Telephone; an assortment of coins from the U.S. Mint; and a key ring from True Value Hardware holding keys by Bald-win, Schlage, Parker, Taylor and

Shortly before entering the writing area to compose this tribute, the writer showered. Yardley was the soap used. He applied Nox-zema Brushless to his face and shaved with a Gillette razor. The blade was an Atra. Then, taking a towel by Cannon . . .

New York Times Service

### Jordi Savall's Sound Of Ancient Mornings

By Barry James

PARIS — Jordi Savall, an incongruous I entry on the the French hit parade, is challenging the likes of Michael Jackson with a baroque viola da gamba and a selection of music straight from the royal court at Versailles.

Savall is no stranger to lovers of ancient music, but his performances have never before been what the French would call "un tube" - a smash success. Nor has the sonorous bass viol, which achieved its apogee in the 17th century, previously been considered a match for piercing electric guitars and awesome synthesizers that measure their nuances in megawatts.

Nevertheless, the last time Savall checked, the French had snapped up a quarter of a million copies of the sound-track from the movie "Tous les matins du monde," which he plays and conducts. The film, which won seven Cesars, France's Oscars, is a tribute to baroque music as seen through the life of the court composer and viol player Marin Marais. Savall said in an interview from his

home near Barcelona that the hit had come as a surprise, something he would never have imagined when he switched from the modern violoncello to the ancient viol at the end of his student years and embarked on a voyage of discovery of Renaissance and baroque music. The exuberant performance style of Sa-

vall, his long-established group Hesperion XX and the soprano Monserrat Figueras, his wife, contrast with the more austere and disciplined northern style of an earlier generation of ancient music practitioners. As its recent recordings of music from the court of the Spanish monarchs at the

time of the discovery of America illustrates, Hesperion XX's style ranges from Mozarab mournfulness to an almost modem-sounding swing.
Savall says the music appeals to modern ears because it is so lively, and in places,

improvised. It should not, he believes, be played as if it is a museum piece. Indeed, the XX in the name of his group stands for 20th century.
One of the problems in performing old music is that no matter how accurate the recreation of instruments and how painstaking the research into the manuscripts

question of aesthetic rather than historical judgment.
"I think the music can have different registers," seid Savall. "A certain way of

scores, it is impossible to fashion a pair of

ancient ears. Interpretation must be a

expression can appear excessive for some, too intense for others. But this depends on the sensitivity of each listener, just as different people will have different reactions

to a painting by El Greco. "Until about 50 years ago, there was only one way of performing. A romantic orchestra played Brahms or Vivaldi all in the same way, and so the first step was to make people understand that Bach or Vi-valdi must be played in a different way."

Sometimes the ensuing cleaning process was excessively rigorous and academic, Savall added. "There was a fear of being too expressive, whereas I do not believe we have that fear any longer today. We have developed a language that corresponds to the style, and singers or instrumentalists who can perform from the heart." Alone, or with Hesperion XX or other

like-minded musicians, Savall has over the past 20 years unearthed a vast range of music by neglected composers such as John Coprario, the favorite of King Charles I; Captain Tobias Hyme, soldier and viol-player; Eustache du Caurroy, Juan del Enzina and John Jenkins. After returning to Catalonia following

18 years' residence in Switzerland, Saval in 1987 formed a choir called La Capella Reial de Catalunya to sing mainly Hispan-ic music, much of it forgotten. This includes, for example, a heavily mystical recent recording of the Oficium Defunc-torum by Cristobal de Morales, first performed at the requiem for the Emperor Charles V in Mexico City.

In 1989 Savall formed a chamber orchestra, Le Concert des Nations, to per-form larger-scale compositions, including music by Bach, Haydn, Couperin, Charpentier and Martin i Soler.

Most recently, Savall recorded an inti-mate setting of Mozart's Requiem with the orchestra and the Capella Reial, in which he ought to make clearer Mozart's links with the past. Mozart came at the end of an era, and was not the kind of early romantic that some conductors interpret, he said.

One difference is that Savall observes much crisper tempi than usual, "Mozart gave enormous importance to the tempo," he said. "You see it in many letters and writings. The importance of rhythms gives the music force and exclamation."

Savall recorded part of the requiem in a church in the middle of the night, deliber-ately seeking a mood of weariness and introspection. At night, he said, "the capacity to dream is much greater. There is more sensibility. I have always recorded the most dramatic, tender and moving music as late



as possible because when you are tired after a day of work, the body has no force and that is when the spirit takes over." Being a Catalan, he believes, gives him a

privileged viewpoint, with a foot in both Hispanic and northern cultures. Savall is one of the world's leading viol performers. The six- or seven-stringed vio-la da gamba, the tenor of the family, was edged out by the more powerful and more virtuoso violoncello in the 18th century. The viol's silvery sound is less incisive and tense than that of the cello. In recompense,

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Savall says, it has "more resonance, more flexibility, more sensuality and more nu-

Savall has recorded much of the music of Marais, whose fame as a composer and violist waned with the decline in populari-ty of the viol. Marais nevertheless was "one of the most original composers of the baroque period," said Savall. "His music has richness, variety and beauty. When he was performing, the viola da gamba had 300 years of tradition in Europe. It was at the height of its possibilities."

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#### **PEOPLE**

U.S. Chooses Sculptor For Venice Biennale

Louise Bourgeois, 79, one of the foremost American woman sculptors, has been chosen to represent the United States in the Venice Biennale next year by a jury acting for the National Endowment for the Arts and the U.S. Information Agency. Bourgeois will be given a retrospective exhibition, the first since the Museum of Modern Art in New York surveyed her work in 1982. The core exhibition will be displayed at the American Pavilion in Venice from June 6 to Oct. 3. 1993, and her pieces will also be installed throughout the city. An expanded version of her Riemale show will be exhibited later in several American and European cities.

For a long time, Donald E. Shaver carried the burden of having put a tack on his sixth-grade teacher's chair 31 years ago. The load was finally lifted when Shaver con-fessed to Donald Lohner, who had been his teacher in Galesburg, Illinois. Shaver, now a Municipal Court judge in Modesto, California, apologized to Lohmar when he was back home for a high school reunion. "As a matter of fact," Lohmar said, "Pve never been able to get that tack out. I've been thinking of hiring an attorney."

Barbra Streisand's charitable foundation has donated \$52,000 to nine groups to help with the post-riot rebuilding in Los Angeles. In May, the organization donated \$50,000 to two charities.

Even some of the Hollywood glitterati face hard times, according to US magazine. Superstars like Tom Cruise, Eddie Murphy and Julia Roberts still get their big bucks, but Al Pacino took a \$5 million pay cut, to \$1 million - "starvation money," it's being called — to appear in "Glengarry Glen Ross."
Meryl Streep took a \$2 million cut
to do "Death Becomes Her."

The horror-story writer Stephen King completed five mouths of federal jury duty in Bangor, Maine, without being chosen for a trial. The jury pool members broke into tanghter when Judge Morton A. Brody said there "may be some oblique reasons" why certain of them weren't chosen.

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